THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 45. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

The German Peace Treaty Not Concluded.

Extensive Annexations to be Made by Prussia.

The King of Hanover Negotiating His Abdication.

Napoleon's Pledges to Belgium.

The American Officers Still Feted in Russia.

Half a Million in Gold from England for New York.

London and Liverpool Markets of Wednesday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PRUSSIA.

Sweeping Measures of Annexation Against the "Hostile" States.

BERLIN, August 21.—The Cabinet policy asserts that the hostile attitude maintained towards the Government of the King of Prussia by the kingdom of Hanover, the people of the territory of Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and the late free city of Frankfort, has determined the Prussian Executive to at once destroy their independence and annex them completely to the kingdom of Prussia.

Peace—No Treaty Yet Signed, but the Progress Satisfactory.

LONDON, August 22, Noon.—The reported closing of peace negotiations between Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia is premature. The negotiations are still in progress, but it is believed they will soon be brought to a satisfactory and successful termination.

BAVARIA.

Prussia More Friendly Disposed, and an Early Arrangement Promised.

MUNICH, August 21.—The Prussian Government has officially promised to the Bavarian Cabinet an early and definite settlement and adjustment of the political and commercial relations of the kingdom disturbed by the late war. The commercial affairs will be regulated according to the German Zollverein, which will be established in the territory.

Bavaria, after having contemplated an armed resistance, on her own account, to the Prussian authority, has submitted to the demands of that Government.

Prussia asks merely, she says, possession of the districts of Lichtenels and Carlhof.

HANOVER.

The Blind King in a Sad Plight in Austria.

VIENNA, August 21.—The King (George) of Hanover, who is at present in this city, has been formally advised that the King and Government of Prussia demand the abdication of his crown. The aged and blind exiled man is willing to take the step, but declares it to be in favor of his son.

The Queen of Hanover is using every effort which she can employ with the view of securing the succession of her son, but Prussia gives her no assurance.

Ravages of the Cholera.

VIENNA, August 21.—The cholera is making sad ravages at Brunn, Pesth, and Nikolsburg, and also among the wounded soldiers in this city.

SAXONY.

Cabinet Resignations and Changes.

DRESDEN, August 21.—All the members of the Saxon Cabinet sent in their resignations to-day.

The King has accepted only the resignation of Baron Buest.

BELGIUM.

Napoleon's Assurances of Territorial Security in a New Point of View.

LONDON, August 21.—The Emperor Napoleon has assured the Government and Cabinet of England that France will not demand the fortresses of Marienburg and Phillipeville from Belgium, in the event of territorial changes occurring on the continent of Europe.

ITALY.

Changes in the King's Staff, and the Reasons.

FLORENCE, August 21.—General La Marmora has been removed from his position as chief of the staff of King Victor Emanuel. General Cialdini succeeds him.

La Marmora has not been in favor with the people since the period of the defeat of the Italian army at Custozza. When the invasion of Venetia was determined on, the plans submitted for adoption were debated in a council of war. La Marmora advocated a direct advance on the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, Cialdini advising a march so as to avoid them. La Marmora's counsels prevailed, and the result is known. Cialdini's plan was subsequently carried out, and succeeded. General La Marmora has not regained his popularity since, and hence the present change.

RUSSIA.

Continued Ovations in Honor of the American Naval Visitors.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 21.—The officers of the United States war vessels *Miantonomah* and *Augusta*, now in the Russian waters, continue to receive the most complimentary ovations wherever they go. The Russian Government, the merchant princes and populace, all unite in doing honor to them.

The officers have been present at a grand review of the Imperial Guards by special invitation of the Emperor Alexander. The Czar reviewed the troops in person, and fifty thousand men were paraded on the occasion.

The Russian Minister to the Germanic Confederation.

The Russian Ambassador who was accredited to the late German Bund, has been recalled to St. Petersburg.

Polish Exiles in Revolt.

The Poles who are held in exile and imprisonment in Eastern Siberia have risen in revolt against the Russian authorities. The military were at once employed against them, and thirty-five of the insurgents were killed and the remainder captured or dispersed over the country.

GREECE.

Details of the Christian Revolt in Candia.

ATHENS, August 21.—Advices received in this city from Candia, dated on the 9th instant, state that the Christian population there demanded certain measures of Governmental reform from the Porte, which being refused they rose in arms, displaying the standards of the three protecting powers and of Greece. They had proclaimed their independence. The Governor treats the Christians as rebels, and has sent for reinforcements of Turkish troops.

MAXIMILIAN'S MISSION.

Reported Failure of the Negotiations of the Empress Carlotta.

LONDON, August 22—Evening.—The following has been received from Paris:—

PARIS, August 21—Evening.—It is said that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, Napoleon having, it is understood, refused to grant the assistance of the French troops prior to their evacuation of Mexico to quell the insurgents. In connection with this statement, the report is current, with some degree of credibility, that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe.

ENGLAND.

Half a Million of Dollars in Gold for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 22.—The steamship *Alemannia*, Captain Trautman, from Hamburg 18th inst., arrived at this port last night and sailed again this morning for New York, taking one hundred thousand pounds sterling for the latter port on American account.

The Political Situation Unchanged.

LONDON, August 22—Evening.—British politics are devoid of interest.

Arrival Out of the "City of Boston."

QUEENSTOWN, August 22.—The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, Captain Brookes, from New York Saturday, August 11, for Liverpool, has arrived here and proceeded on her voyage.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 22—Evening.—The following are the official quotations of American securities at the close of business to-day:—United States Five-twenties, 70; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77½; Erie Railway shares, 45.

LONDON, August 22—Evening.—Consols have declined ¾ per cent, the official figure at the close of business to-day being 88½.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 22—Noon.—The breadstuffs market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 22—Noon.—The provisions market remains without any alteration.

THE EVENING REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, August 22—Evening.—There is no change to report in commercial matters, with the single exception that Pork is advancing.

The Free City of Frankfort.

Frankfort, now so harshly treated by Prussia, has suffered frequent disasters. The conquerors have always required from her ruinous contributions, either in consequence of her reputed wealth, or from the certainty that no reprisals were to be feared from a city which only possessed an army of 1000 men. During the Thirty Years' War that city was placed under contribution by the Swedes, the Imperialists, and the French.

It was ravaged by fire in 1711, 1718, and 1721. In 1792 Custine imposed a contribution of two millions of florins; Kleber bombarded it in 1796, and Augereau occupied it in 1806. At the period in which Custine imposed the contribution of two millions of florins the prosperity of Frankfort was at its height. What must now be said of the demand for 25,000,000?

Death of Prince Antony de Hohenzollern.

The young Prince Antony de Hohenzollern, who was severely wounded at the battle of Koniggratz, died of his wounds on the 5th. He was mentioned with great honor by the King. General Mutius, whose death has been already mentioned, died of apoplexy.

A PUGILIST AND HIS SECRETARY.—In a case, Mayes agt. Mace, tried in the Sheriff's Court at Warwick, England, last month, in which the defendant was "Jem" Mace, "champion of England," we are treated to a glimpse of the private life of a professional pugilist. The so-called champion, it appears, like other great men, possesses "a secretary"—not the usual piece of furniture that is known by that name, but a real live writing secretary—who bears the name of Mr. Henry Montague, and travels with his patron from place to place. This is the first item (says the London *Review*) towards our knowledge of a fighting man's establishment. The second item relates to his personal attire. There are many of us who, on other than sumptuary grounds, might hesitate before giving our tailor an order for "a Chesterfield coat at £4 14s. 6d." and an otter-skin vest at £3 3s.;" and yet it was for these articles, as supplied, "per esteemed order," to Mr. Jem Mace, that Mr. Mayes, a Birmingham tailor, brought his action and obtained a verdict "for the full amount claimed," together with a second verdict in a second action, against Mr. Montague, the pugilist's secretary, for the sum of three guineas for a "sealskin waistcoat." When a jockey keeps his valet, and a pugilist his secretary, men who live merely by the sweat of their brains instead of their brows, and who are their own valets and secretaries, may console themselves that nature has not endowed them with a taste for "fancy vests" at three guineas.

—Some rare old books recently brought to light in Italy have been presented to the Chicago Historical Society by Rev. William Barry. The following are the names of the works, with the date of publication, the size of page, and place of issue:—

Perrotti Grammatica	1468,	folio,	Viterbo
P. de Platea, Opus restitutionem	1417,	quarto,	Venice.
St Augustine	1481,	quarto,	Padua.
Cicero epistolæ	1482,	folio,	Venice.
Cyprian opera omnia	1483,	folio,	Venice.
T Livio	1485,	folio,	Venice.
Juvenali Satyra	1486,	folio,	Venice.
Hora ius Flaccus—opera	1486,	folio,	Venice.
Valerius Maximus	1486,	folio,	Venice.
Cicero de Oratore	1488,	folio,	Venice.
Morstus cum Commentarius	1492,	folio,	Venice.
Biblia Sacra	1424,	quarto,	Venice.
Biblia Sacra (with figures)	1511,	quarto,	Venice.
Salinsti Opera	1511	folio,	Venice.
Savanarola, triumphis crucis	no date.	12mo,	Rome.
Botio Severino de Consolatione	1531,	12mo,	Venice.
Etruscarum Antiquitatem Fragmenta	1637,	folio,	Frankfort.
P. Ovidii N. Epistolæ (figures)	1548,	folio,	Venice.
Martyrologium Romanum	1581,	quarto,	Rome.
Gazetta Estera Florence	1767,	folio.	—.

—The reconstruction of Louisiana, under the President's policy, progresses rapidly. The New Orleans *Tribune*, a thoroughly loyal paper, has been obliged to suspend publication, on account of the withdrawal of military protection. Such facts increase our desire to see General Baird's report, and are additional reasons why the President should yield to General Sheridan's request, and not consent to its suppression.

SPIRITUALISM.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Convention at Providence—Blasphemous Speeches by Delegates—Spiritualism, Atheism, and Infidelity Synonymous—Extraordinary "Poem" by the Spirit of Andrew Jackson, Etc.

METAPHYSICS BY A BOGUS DELEGATE.

Mr. F. L. Wadsworth, living in Chicago, but representing Indiana, was introduced. He said they had come together to deliberate about ways and means for the accomplishment of ends. He wished to address them as a body of reformers. He would look at the method they were to adopt in the accomplishment of their purpose. They stood out against the popular institutions and methods of the time. It seemed to him that all the theological systems tended to induct the Divine institutions into the human. Take the governments that have been, and those that are, and they result from outside method coming upon the governed. It seemed to him that the modern spiritual movement presented something characteristically new; not that there was a natural and a supernatural, but there was a spiritual naturalism. This included the placing of the Divine in nature, not outside of it, and planted in every atom, every seed, and every soul, all the possibilities that could ever be required from that soul. Everything was in them that could be required of them. The old plan would put divinity into human nature, assuming that human nature was not divinity. By the new plan they would proceed to evolve the divinity out of human nature. (A voice, "That's the point.") What does this do to us, as men and women? The Spiritualists of to-day stand out with greater opportunities of doing good to the people than any other class. Spiritualism enables the human soul to elevate and progress itself, and it puts the veil between earth and heaven. This divinity in nature is absolute and universal. Nothing is outside of God, and God is not outside of anything. Every human soul that has life presents all that is essentially divine. With the spiritual phenomena before us, opening our way into the next world, the most inevitable result is that we should return to this earth and the relations of this world. It is not enough to know that those we seem to have lost are not lost.

The choir then sang a spiritual song, entitled "Shall we meet beyond the river?"

MISS SUSIE M. JOHNSON SCOLDS 'EM.

Miss Johnson was plainly but tastefully attired, as became a young lady apparently in her teens. She spoke with perfect clearness of enunciation, perspicacity, and excellent elocution, with the air, indeed, of a practised public speaker. She began by stating the results that she expected would accrue from the Convention, among which she enumerated the social reunion, and the perfect co-operation of all in the work of reform.

SHE WAS TIRED OF TALKING.

She had talked for ten years, and was heartily sick of it. She was ready to work with any man, or any woman. She was not prepared to offer a system. She would work in the gutters if necessary. It was easy to pray for mankind, and not so easy to work. She was greatly interested in the children. It seemed to her that every sincere and earnest soul's welfare depended upon the education of the children of this generation. It was possible to engraft upon the children the principles of this organization. Every one present should feel that the purposes of the Convention were not insignificant. Each was entitled to opinions and prejudices. But, wherever they joined, let them act together. She was aware that she was talking to but a small portion of spiritualists.

She begged that this Convention would not dissolve until some practical working system had been devolved for the working of spiritualism. She had been taunted with the fact that spiritualism had, as a body, done nothing towards one single practical effort for the uplifting of humanity. She would admit that individuals had done good, but as a body they had done nothing. She wanted the encouragement of old pioneer spiritualists to an effort for humanity that would give them some practical results. She did not like spiritualists who were content to take their spiritualism in liberal Unitarian churches, sugared over with orthodoxy. She wanted spiritualism pure and simple.

A STORY AND A SONG.

Mr. Foss, of the Massachusetts delegation, a thick-set, deep-voiced, grey bearded, wide-mouthed, but jolly individual, next took the stand, and said that as they were tired he would only detain them with a story and a song, and take care to put the story and the song close together. The story ran thus:—Once upon a time, a certain king besieged a certain city, and in the city there was an idol standing upon the top of a high shaft. The people in the city had been taught to believe, and they all did believe most devoutly, that if they were to offer insult to that idol the whole city would be visited with ruin, and the whole country would be desolate; so year after year they were bound to that idol. But the King marched upon the city and took it; and one of his soldiers, who was not at all superstitious, climbed up the shaft and shivered the idol in pieces with his battle-axe. The people were, of course, amazed and horror-stricken. They expected something terrible to happen. But nothing did happen. The sun rose the next morning according to the almanac, if they had an almanac at that time. (Laughter.) Consequently the people began to get rid of their superstition. They shook hands with the audacious soldier, and thanked him for what he had done.

APPLICATION OF THE STORY.

The city is the church of this land. The idol is this theology, and the army that is besieging the city is spiritualism. If you want a soldier to strike down the idol, why I'm here ready to do it. (Laughter and applause.) He thanked God that this was not an age of worship, but an age of investigation. It was not a time for prayer, but for inquiry. There was nothing so old or sacred that we might not take it into our hands, turn it over, take it away, and measure it, and find out exactly its value. The Holy of Holies is open to the gaze of everybody; we have all a right to look in. Although we are at first full of fears and apprehension, by-and-by we may walk square in and take hold of the censor, and the ephod, and all the machinery they have in there. (Laughter.) Progress is the law, and there is a law of progress.

PARSONS MADE TO ORDER.

There is a place called Andover, in Massachusetts, where they make parsons to order. If you want one for $500 a year, they will make you one at that price, or they will make you one for $5000 a year. In that place there is a law that every five years the professors shall swear to support the Anathanasian creed. They swear that they will believe that and nothing else, so help them God. (Laughter.) It would seem that it there is any place in the world that would stand still, it would be Andover. (Laughter and applause.) And yet Andover does not stand still. (Laughter.) It has advanced and is advancing. In spite of all their prayers and oaths, they will get into the kingdom of heaven. There had been progress in singing. For instance, let them compare the beautiful songs they had heard with the doleful tunes of the old time. Something like the following:—

"Deep in that land where terrors reign,
A land of terror and despair,
Justice has built a dismal hell,
And laid his stores of danger there.
There Satan, the first sinner lays,
And rears and ties his iron bands;
In vain the rebel strives to raise,
Pressed with the weight of both his hands.

What a picture that would make for a magazine! (Great laughter.) Then again there had been great improvement in the praying. There used to be a deacon in his church who prayed, "Oh, Lord! we thank Thee that we have not to be guided by reason to find the way to Thee, but can come right up to Thee through Jesus Christ our Lord." The deacons had nothing to do with reason, and reason had nothing to do with them.

A VISION OF JUDGMENT.

Speaking of praying reminded him of a story about a new convert to the church who had been called upon to "speak in meeting." The convert said he could not make a speech, but he would tell a dream. He dreamed that he died and went to heaven, and God asked him to sit at His right hand, and listen to all the prayers that came up to heaven through a tremendous aperture. The Lord told him to put his ear down and hear the prayers. He did so, and heard some praying for one thing, and some for another exactly opposite. Some prayed, "Lord help Jeff," and others prayed, "Lord, help Abe." And when he raised up, the Lord said, "What do you make of all that?" and he told Him he couldn't make anything of it, and the Lord said, "Neither can I." (Great laughter.) There had been great progress in preaching, too. He recollected when he was ordained, he wondered if he could remain the same man. He wondered whether he could preach any better the next Sunday for it. He supposed, however, it had done some wonderful thing. He had taken the medicine, *and was waiting for its operation.* (Roars of laughter.)

Second Day's Proceedings.

A SPIRIT WINDOW-FASTENER.

Previous to the opening of the morning session there was quite a gathering of the brethren and sisters, who were occupied in listening to ten-minute speeches. Among others, a gentleman took occasion to call attention to a patent window-fastener, the invention of which, he said, had been communicated through Miss Emma Hardinge by a spirit. The only condition made by the spirit was, that it should be made public that the invention was first made known through the medium of spirit communication. The invention had been patented, and was for sale cheap—price, etc. etc. etc.

On motion, a committee on resolutions was authorized to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

The Chairman of the Business Committee announced several changes which had been made in the resolutions.

PEACE AND WAR.

Whereas, Spiritualism is the subjection of the carnal to the spiritual—the animal to the god in man, therefore

Resolved, That, as spiritualists, we are sacredly bound to cease from all practices that tend to develop and strengthen in man the carnal or animal at the expense of the spiritual and divine.

Resolved, That war, and all preparations for war, tend to develop and strengthen the animal passions and propensities of human nature at the expense of love, justice, truth, mercy, forgiveness, and all the more spiritual elements; therefore, as spiritualists, we cannot consistently engage in a practice, nor identify ourselves with a system of violence and blood that so directly and necessarily tends to develop and strengthen wrath, revenge, and every sensual passion, and subjugate the spiritual to the carnal—the god to the animal.

REORGANIZATION—A BREEZE.

Mr. Gardner moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State to revise and reorganize the plan of the Convention, as set forth by the Philadelphia Convention. He wanted this Convention to be recognized as a national organization, representing the spiritualism of the country. He was opposed to the continued authority of the Philadelphia Convention.

A delegate from Philadelphia inquired why it was that the chairman could entertain such a motion. Was not this Convention called under the authority of the Philadelphia Convention?

Mr. Toohey stated that they were told in Philadelphia that there was no intention to control this Convention. It was evident that there was an intention to pull wool over the eyes of the Convention, and to cram down their throats a gag which, though successful in Philadelphia, should not succeed in Rhode Island.

Mr. Fish insisted upon a point of order; that the whole suoject was out of order, according to all ecclesiastical law and all parliamentary law.

IPSE DIGIT.

Mr. Gardner said that Mr. Fish had been so long engaged in exercising ecclesiastical authority, that he could not get over the habit, and wanted to exercise his *ipse digit*. He denied the authority of any committee to choke down discussion. He appealed from the decision of the chair.

CHOKING.

Mr. Fish did not want to choke anybody. He hurled back the imputation.

The discussion was continued at length, and Messrs. Bacon, Chase, Finney, and others participated. The disposition of the supporters of Mr. Gardner seemed to be to get the Convention to adopt some definite plan of action. They wanted the spiritualists of America to have some specific purpose—something positive and obvious to work for. The impression of this side seemed to be that there was an intention on the part of certain wirepullers to control the Convention so as to make it a mere talking concern.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Mr. Toobey gave a glimpse of the doings at Philadelphia, where, according to his account, some delegates held possession of three or four offices in order to keep the control away from certain parties opposed to the wire-pullers. He had no respect for the Church or ecclesiastical policy. All the idiots in the world could not make a worse system than the ecclesiastical system. He wanted the Convention to recognize the right of everybody in the Convention to be heard.

Mr. Storer affirmed that it was utterly impracticable to pass resolutions that could be considered as a creed or articles of faith. He was in favor of such an organization only outside of the organization of spiritualism. He believed it impracticable to adopt any creed which would be unanimously approved by the Convention.

A LADY WANTS TO GO TO HELL.

Miss Hutchings, of Massachusetts, had always been ashamed of the fact that spiritualists had always been as scarce as Christians. She had hoped to have resolutions that would be active, and not belonging to the dead past. If anybody was to be excluded, she wanted to be excluded with him. If anybody was to go to hell, she wanted to go with him; she would work for humanity in hell if necessary. What had been done by the Convention? Nothing! What good did resolutions do when people were suffering in their stomachs? She wanted to do something.

The resolution of Mr. Gardner, for a reorganization committee, was carried with but a few votes in opposition.

THE DEVIL.

Mr. A. B. Child, of Boston, was introduced to occupy the last half hour of the morning session. He said that the devil was a necessity in his day, but he would go down. The childish method of compulsion and force were very good in physics but bad in morals. Religion and morality were not to be promoted by such means. He thought that Christ and Fourier were worthy of our imitation. At the close of his speech the Convention adjourned for recess until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The main work of this afternoon session of the Convention consisted in the discussion of the resolution advocating the children's progressive lyceum system. During the afternoon a communication from the spirit of Andrew Jackson, ex-President of the United States, was recited by Sanford B. Swan, impressional medium. The following is General Jackson's poem:—

Friends of freedom, awake!
All that's dear is now at stake;
Gird on your arms for the fight,
Thus all with you will be right.
God thus far has crowned you with success;
Deal justly and he will you bless
With victory o'er the rebel host,
His angels will chase them from your coast.
Tennessee, where my bones now lay,
Which long for victory did pray,
To-day, in God's name, can shout,
Knowing their Rebel foes are driven out.
Grant, who never did surrender,
He with veteran troops, came in splendor
To Chattanooga's bloody battle-field,
Where he made Bragg to quail and yield;
His Rebel columns are now broke in twain,
While Longstreet did yield in pain
They say, to fight the Yanks there is no fun—
Look up, friends of freedom, behold them run.
Old Hickory, the lover of the free,
Has not forgot the old Libert. Tree
Which I Jackson, helped protect and train
In days that tried our souls with pain.
To-day the heroes of seventy-six and Twelve
For this blest Union work and delve;
Like the angels of God of old,
We are in your midst, firm and bold
Let this truth have place within your head.
I, Andrew Jackson, live—and am not dead;
By God's permit we'll chase away the night,
Slavery, the top and bottom of this fight.
From the sunny South shall withdraw,
Where the old snake, Secesh, his length did draw.
At New Orleans, my old battle-field,
Where I made Lord Packingham to die and yield;
There I, with brave Butler and Banks,
Did help to break the Rebel ranks.
Sons of this Union! in God be strong,
This day of trial will not be long.
You have now got the monster by the hip;
Jeff's kingdom begins to tip.
Stand shoulder to shoulder against the wheel,
Davis and his cabinet beein to reel.
Rally, sons of freedom, from hill and valley.
Gird on your arms—no longer dally.
Victory all glorious is at your door.
Go to the battle field by thousand score;
Jeff. Davis, like Belshazzar of old!
Trembles in his shoes and feels his soul.
Bury the arch-traitor in darkest night;
Let none of his spawn live this Union for to blight.
By the Eternal, if I had been President in the body,
I would have made them feel the hemp and shoddy.

—French authorship pays rather handsomely. Thiers sold his two great historical works for $100,000 each. Dumas *pere* has earned by his pen $900,000, of which he has saved nothing. Madame Sand has taken an average of $10,000 for each of her seventy five volumes, and $80,000 more for her plays—$830,000 in all—which will do for a woman.

—The Henderson (Texas) *Times* says companies are now operating in Nacogdoches and Angelina counties, and in San Augustine, with the best of prospects of striking oil, and at no great depth from the surface.

—On Saturday last two guests of the Presby House, Bradford, N. H., with their ladies, took seven hundred and forty-two deep water perch and pickerel from Bradford Pond, two miles from the Presby House.

—Candidates for Governor of Tennessee are becoming more plentiful. The names of Judge Conolly, F. Trigg, Thomas A. R. Nelson, and Samuel P. Walker are mentioned in that connection.

—Mr. James E. Murdoch, the tragedian, has a large farm in Ohio, and recently a town in the vicinity has been named Murdoch, and a post office established there by the Government. The compliment has been fully deserved.

—While the American journals ascribe all the credit of the Atlantic cable to Mr. Field, the English papers allege that Mr. Glass is the real prime mover in the enterprise.

—A. A. Lee, City Attorney of Troy, died last Tuesday of consumption. He remarked a few hours before he died that he expected to recover and make a trip to the sea, shortly.

—The majority of the Parisian theatres are at present closed, on account of the heat, or because the *idiesse*, who for the most part support such places, are now out of town.

—A few nights ago a Mr. Hill, who resides about seven miles from Kinston, N. C., caught a negro stealing his corn, and shot him dead upon the spot.

—A dog found a pair of bloody pantaloons in a hollow tree at Niles, Michigan, which led to the arrest of a man named Mattux, for a murder committed twelve years ago.

—A thousand of the Irish peasantry in the vicinity of Valentia were entertained in a grand rural fete by the Knight of Kerry in honor of the laying of the cable.

—A returned miner from Montana was drugged and robbed of about $8000 in gold dust at a low doggery on the St. Louis levee one day recently.

—The indications are that the cereal crops of the West and Middle States, soon about to be, if not already in good part harvested, will be the most abundant on record.

—A farmer in Clinton, Mo., purchased some land in that county, in the spring of 1865, at $40 an acre. The wheat crop this year more than paid for it.

—A meritorious painting is on exhibition at Hartford, Conn., executed by a young artist in Antwerp, who was born without arms, and paints with his toes.

—W. P. Brannan, painter and poet, died in Cincinnati on Thursday. He was the author of the serio-comic sermon, "The Harp of a Thousand Strings."

—The Emperor has given up his idea of visiting Nancy this summer. The resolution gives great satisfaction to Eugenie!

—General Rousseau has declined a renomination for Congress from Kentucky, he designing to locate permanently in Washington.

—On Thursday $300 was paid in Richmond for one hundred pounds of fancy leaf tobacco, the highest price ever paid in Virginia.

—The great central camp meeting of the New Jersey Conferences is now in progress at Barnsboro, on the line of the West Jersey Railroad.

—Whatever may be thought to the contrary, still it is a fact that the needle-gun is not threaded with cotton.

—The silver plate belonging to the royal family of Saxony, sent to Prague, weighs thirty tons, and the crown jewels ten tons.

—It is suggested that the graduates of female colleges be diplomatized as A. M.—Artful Maidens.

—Why are women hard on clothes? Because, when they buy a new suit, they wear it out the first day.

—A street railroad company in St. Louis have been fined $300 for alleged extortion in raising their rate of fare after midnight.

—A large proportion of the children of the working classes in England now being christened are named "Gladstone."

—A man has lost his life at Woolwich through swallowing nitro-glycerine in mistake for whisky.

—On the 1st of September *Every Saturday* is to be enlarged to 40 pages a week.

—George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, returns an income of $13,400 per year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 23, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled.

In Government bonds there was less doing. 7·30s sold at 106, a decline of ¼. 110 was bid for old 5-20s; 111 for 6s of 1881; and 101¾ for 10-40s. City loans were inactive. The new issue sold at 99, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 57¾@57⅞, the former rate a slight decline on the closing price last evening; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 58½, no change; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 41½ for North Pennsylvania; 64¾ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 36 for Catawissa preferred; 56 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 53 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21¼; and Fifth and Sixth at 47. 60 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27½ for Girard College; and 41½ for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 145 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 95 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 57¼ for Girard; 80 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 65½ for City; 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; 66½ for Corn Exchange; and 62½ for Union.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37½@37¾, the latter rate an advance of ¼; and Susquehanna Canal at 15½, no change; 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 59½ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue dull. Ocean sold at 5¼@5½, an advance of ¼.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 149¾; 11 A. M., 150; 12 M., 149¾; 1 P. M., 149¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$150 United States 7 3-10s. August			c 106¼

FIRST BOARD

$600 U.S 7 30s. Aug.	106¼	100 sh	SchN pf	b60	37¼
$350 do June its	106	100 sh	do	b30	37⅜
$1000 do. June	106	200 sh	do	lots	37¼
$3000 City 6s new	99¼	100 sh	do	b60	37⅜
$1000 Leh 6s, 84	89¼	100 sh	do		37⅜
200 sh Ocean	5¼	50 sh	Susq Can		15¼
100 sh do	s30 5¼	300 sh	Read	lots	57¾
100 sh do	5¼	53 sh	Pa R	lots	58¼
300 sh do	5¼				

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	149½	150
American Silver, 4s and 5s	140	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	14⅜	14⅝
" " July, 1864	13⅝	14¼
" " August, 1864	13⅜	13⅝
" " October, 1864	12⅜	12⅝
" " Dec., 1864	11⅜	11⅝
" " May, 1865	9⅛	9⅜
" " August, 1865	7⅝	8
" " Sept., 1865	7⅛	7¼
" " October 1865	6½	7

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending August 18, 1866:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	37 023	778,085
Pennsylvania Coal Co	1,068	14 136
Total tons	33,091	792,221
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	10 180	432,582
Pennsylvania Coal Co	343	20,058
Total tons	10,523	452 640

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 23—Trade in Breadstuffs today has been dull, and out-door operations were partially suspended in consequence of the inclement condition of the weather.

There is some inquiry for No. 1 Quercitron Bark and 16 hhds. sold at $35 ₱ ton.

In Seed no change to notice. Small sales of Cloverseed at $6 50@7 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 50 for common up to $5 75 for choice. Flaxseed is scarce, and is taken on arrival at $3·60@3 65.

Provisions are quiet, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of Mess Pork at $34.

There is a steady home consumptive demand for the better grade of Flour, with which the market is very poorly supplied, at full prices, but there is no inquiry for shipment. Sales of 500 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $11·75@12 50; 100 bbls. new wheat extra at $11; 200 bbls. do. family at $12·75; 100 bbls. choice at $15; and 200 bbls. new superfine on private terms. Rye Flour is unchanged. 500 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

Prime Wheat continues in active demand, and prices have again advanced 4c per bushel. Sales of 400 bushels Southern red at $2 94; 550 bushels Pennsylvania do at $2 85@2 90; 1600 bushels Spring at $2 40@2 50 and 500 bushels inferior at $2 50@2 60. Rye is scarce, and in fair demand. Corn is dull; small sales of yellow at 92c., and Western mixed at 90c. Oats are in moderate request, with sales of 3000 bushels at 50@51c.

Whisky is scarce, and held at $2 40 for Ohio.

—The following artists comprise the company imported from Europe by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, for the grand fairy spectacle of the *Black Crook*:—Miss Anne Kemp, late contralto of the English Opera, Covent Garden, who will appear as the Fairy Queen "Stalacta;" Miss Rose Norton, of the Liverpool and London theatres; Miss Milly Cavendish, the charming soubrette and burlesque actress, from the London theatres; Mr. G. Atkins, the celebrated low comedian; and the great Parisienne Ballet Troupe, including for Premiere Danseuse Assoluta, Mad'lle Marie Bonsanti, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and the Covent Garden Opera House; Mad'lle Rita Saugali, of Her Majesty's, London, and the Berlin Grand Opera; Premieres Danseuses, Mad'lles Louise Mazzeri, Giovanne Mazzeri, Amele Zuccolo, Eugenia Zuccolo, Nathali Rigal Guiseppe, Lusaide Marie Duclos, and Pauline Cook. Seconde Premieres—Mad'lles Emilia Rigal Gabrielle, Ormande Rose Cherl, Nathalie Elise, Fleur Joli, Helene Portois, Bertha Duval, Leoni Artois Urban, Marie Lacroix, Marie Doche, W. Bertrand, Helene Duval, and Rose Duval.

—The Sphygmograph is the name of a new invention for measuring and recording on paper the action of the human pulse. The principal idea of it is, that the short arm of a light lever is applied to the pulse, and at the end of the long arm is a very delicate pencil, which passes over a roll of paper, which roll moves by clock-work, similar to what is seen in telegraph offices. The effect is that, instead of a straight line being made on the paper, a wavy one is produced by the expansions and contractions of the pulse, and this line differs according to the age, health, and disease of the patient. Some very interesting results and discoveries have been made by the use of this instrument, as phenomena which it would be impossible to detect in the ordinary way are clearly written on paper.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Union Soldiers and The Political Campaign.

From the Times.

One of the chief controlling forces in the politics of the country for many future years will be that of the great army of volunteer soldiers who bore our flag in the late gigantic contest, and carried through to a triumphant conclusion the war for the Union. The report of the Secretary of War made in December last, showed that at the close of the Rebellion, or in May of last year, there were over *ten hundred thousand* men in the Union armies; and besides these, there were probably half as many more who had seen service, for a greater or longer period of time, but who had been mustered out because of the expiration of their term of enlistment or for other reasons.

All of this enormous force of volunteer soldiers are now back among us, and scattered through the country as peaceful citizens. They are voters, almost to a man. They are nearly all young men, of vigorous character, and with intelligent convictions, their dispositions sobered by the scenes they have gone through, and their ideas enlarged by the experiences of the field and the march. They have an immense influence in all communities, but especially in the rural localities. The choicest young men of the village or district patriotically enlisted in the army. Their career was watched with eager interest by their relatives and neighbors. On their return, each one of them became a centre of influence and power, and will so continue for the remainder of life. There is not a State or a county, a city or a hamlet, in the entire North but has more or less of these disbanded volunteers, officers and soldiers in their midst, and in numerous places they can control, by their direct and indirect influence, the whole course of public affairs.

The radicals have counted upon getting this controlling political power on the side of their measures and schemes. Having confronted the Southerners on the field of battle, having suffered wounds and losses because of the Rebellion, having the most patriotic feelings, and the most decided convictions, it seemed as though it might be easy to operate upon them by the memories of the past, and to keep alive in their hearts those passions which inflamed them in the day of battle. If they could be got, as a body, on the side of the radicals, the triumph of the latter in future elections would be secured, and their power in the country would be made permanent for at least a generation.

But there are signs that in this case they have counted without their host. The large number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of officers who bore a distinguished part in the war, but who have now returned to civil life, was the first important sign we had that the intelligence of the volunteer army was prepared to play an intelligent and independent part in national politics. From the Western and the Eastern and the Central States we had members of the highest military distinction, and there was hardly a delegation from any quarter but had in it leading men who, at the beginning of last year, were battling for the flag of the nation in the States of the South.

It is absurd, not to say wicked, base, and ungrateful, for the radicals to designate such men as "Copperheads." It is ridiculous to accuse them of a want of devotion to the liberties of their country. It is preposterous to say that they are now lowering their flag before Rebels, or that they are selling the glory of their past history for a mess of pottage. The epithets which the *Tribune* and kindred organs heap upon the members of a Convention in which there is so large an infusion of such an element, are foolish as well as outrageous. But instead of effecting their object, the radicals will only show our volunteer soldiers what kind of men they are who are now seeking to rule and ruin the country.

But this is not the only indication of the course of sentiment and action among the officers and soldiers of the army of the Union. There have been two important meetings of officers of conservative politics within the last few days, the latest of which was held at Washington. The attendance was large and distinguished, and preliminary preparations were made for holding, in a short time, a National Convention of the Union officers of the late war who are in favor of the policy of President Johnson. A gentleman who was present at one of these meetings, and who has the most extensive acquaintance in the circles of which we speak, says that the assemblage was of the most important and significant character, and gives it as his opinion that it will soon be seen that at least nine-tenths of the brave men who lately led our armies are in favor of the conservatives' policy of the Administration, and will be found supporting President Johnson as warmly in the political campaign as they supported his predecessor on the field of battle. By this we can judge of the course of the rank and file; for, as the feeling of officer and soldier was one on the field, so now it is one when both have returned to the position of citizens.

We believe that to-day the great body of patriotic citizens who last year wore the army blue are now united in sentiment with the conservative Union party of the nation. They do not desire that the splendid heroism they displayed against the Rebel soldiers should be followed by such a mean and contemptible war as the radicals are now waging against the Southern people. They fought their foes like men, but when these foes succumbed they would treat them like men and citizens, and with a magnanimity worthy of the victors. It is a mistake to suppose that our soldiers are filled with revenge and malice against those who were arrayed on the other side. On the contrary, they are anxious to stretch forth the hand of fellowship, and ask them to join in promoting the prosperity of the country and securing the freedom and glory of these United States. The vast importance and influence of such a feeling upon the politics of the country will soon make itself apparent in a manner that but few expect.

The European Peace Preliminaries--Imperial Expansion of Prussia.

From the Herald.

The most extraordinary document marking any of the many rectifications of the balance of power in Europe for a thousand years, is the text of the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between Prussia and Austria, which was published in Tuesday's *Herald*. It amounts to an official recognition by Austria of her complete subjugation, and that she thankfully accepts the gracious terms vouchsafed by Bismark whereby her existence as an independent power is still recognized. There is nothing in any of her repeated humiliations by the first Napoleon which can be compared with her humiliation by Bismark. At the outset of the war Austria, with her supporting German States and principalities, was considered as more than a match in military strength and resources for Prussia and Italy combined. This was doubtless the opinion of Napoleon, and that, in being ultimately called upon to interpose with his army for the sake of peace, France would secure the lion's share of the spoils.

But the astonishing efficiency and superiority of the Prussian armies, and their unparalleled activity in pushing forward over all impediments from Dresden to Vienna, have baffled all the calculations of outside diplomatists, and spoiled the whole programme of Napoleon. The Paris journal *La France* is very naturally astonished at the rapacity of Bismark, as disclosed in the text of these peace preliminaries: for surely, beyond the limits of Prussia, no such imperial scheme of expansion on the part of the skilful bold, and audacious Bismark was dreamed of. Let us briefly consider it.

In the first place, with the exception of the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom, which goes to Italy, the Austrian monarchy remains intact. This was a generous concession to Austria, for from what follows it is apparent that Bismark had the whole empire at his disposal. By the second article of these preliminaries Austria recognizes the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation as it has hitherto existed, and gives her assent to a new Northern organization, with her total exclusion from it. The Austrian Emperor also consents to the proposed Northern Confederation under Prussia, and to a separate union of the States south of the river Main, "whose national bonds with the Confederation of North Germany will form the objects of an ulterior understanding between the two parties." The plain English of this is, that having absorbed all the States, Duchies, etc., north of the Main, Prussia, at her own convenience, may take all south of said river, Austria having excluded herself from any further voice in the matter. The plan of absorption thus provided for, when carried out, will give to Prussia the control of some thirty-five or forty millions of Germans.

But, again, the Emperor of Austria transfers to the King of Prussia all his rights and claims to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, with the reservation that the people of North Schleswig shall be again united to Denmark if they so express themselves in a vote freely given. Bismark, profiting by the lessons of Napoleon in this business of popular suffrage, will doubtless know how to manage this election. Here, then, will be another important annexation of territory and population to the strength of Prussia; for she will gain with the seaports and coast of Schleswig-Holstein something far more valuable than their lands and people. Yet, again, Austria agrees to pay, in excess of all drawbacks on account of her Schleswig-Holstein expenses, the sum of twenty millions of thalers towards Prussia's expenses of the late war, and further agrees that Bismark may dispose of the kingdom of Saxony and levy upon it his war contributions at his discretion, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Such are the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between these high contracting parties. In three weeks the armies of the two Princes of Prussia have accomplished far more for her enlargement and recognition among the great powers of Europe, than was achieved by Frederick the Great in his famous and successful seven years' war. Within twelve months, Bismark, from the reputation of a self-willed, despotic, and foolhardy Prussian Prime Minister, has risen to the high distinction of the ablest diplomat and the foremost man in Europe. Under his bold and sagacious management Prussia has advanced from the position of a second-rate State to that of the commanding power in Central Europe. Strangely enough, too, the Continental equilibrium, in view of the future peace of Europe (provided always that Napoleon's present professions of peace may be relied upon) with this imperial enlargement of Prussia, is fixed upon a much better foundation than that contemplated by Napoleon himself. France is aggressive, and requires to be held in check. Prussia, as now about to be constituted, will serve as a barrier against the ambitious designs of Imperial France. There will be little to fear, on the other hand, from the non aggressive character of the Germans; but much to dread from any hostile encroachment upon their domains, with their strength consolidated under what may be called the Macedonian military system of Prussia. The success of Prussia in the humiliation of Austria is to some extent a triumph of modern ideas and progress over the ideas of the old effete feudal system. Europe takes another large stride forward on the road to popular rights and institutions, although another shaking up or two of the Continent may be required to bring about their full development.

The Negro Out of Politics.

From the Tribune.

The *Times* thinks the blacks can only be damaged by any further agitation as to their rights, because controversy tends to a wider divergence, and to more vehement resistance to even non-political and proper claims in their behalf—adding:—

"In a contest under such conditions, the negro is sure to be the sufferer, which ever party may win from time to time. The best thing that could happen to the negro race, now that they are possessed of their freedom and all their civil rights, would be, so far as national politics are concerned, to cease altogether being an exciting element, and, so far as they themselves are concerned, to sedulously give their attention to education, the acquisition of property, and moral and social improvement. In these directions they will find abundant and profitable ground of activity for some time to come."

—We ask the public, in view of the above suggestion, to consider the following facts:—

I. In no one of the States lately in Rebellion have the blacks been conceded any political rights whatever. Even in those where they form a majority of the entire population, no one of them can ever attain the right of suffrage under the existing Constitution, though he should be capable as Webster, learned as Agassiz, rich as Crœsus, and pious as St. John. No office, however paltry, can be filled by a black; no negro or mulatto can serve on a jury, even in a case where all the parties are black; and no magnitude of service to the State or nation can ever enable any one of African descent to emerge from his degraded condition.

II. The Civil Rights act of Congress is systematically resisted and defied by the ex-Rebel State and local authorities. Rebel judges in Virginia, Louisiana, etc., have announced from the bench that they repudiate and nullify it. In no single instance has an ex-Confederate avowed a disposition to respect and obey that law. It is thus rendered practically a dead letter.

III. Every one of the late Rebel States has enacted or revived laws discriminating harshly against the blacks, subjecting them to penalties, disabilities, and restrictions not imposed upon whites. Vagrant and penal legislation has been devised expressly to subject the blacks to qualified slavery. In defiance of the Constitution of the United States, they are forbidden to keep the arms which they have earned by serving the Union against its deadly foes, and those arms are wrested from them by State authority. By one of these infernal acts of the South Carolina Legislature, "Colored children between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, who have neither father nor mother *living in the district where they may be found*" may be bound out "*as apprentices*" [to what?] be a magistrate; and so outrageous were the oppressions perpetrated under this act, that General Sickles was obliged to nullify it by a military order, which of course has been quashed by the President's proclamation of peace.

IV. The *Times* advises the blacks to "give their attention to education," but conceals the fact that in no single Southern State has any public provision been made to educate black children. The few Republicans in the Texas Convention fought desperately for a provision that whatever taxes should be collected for educational purposes from blacks should be devoted to the instruction of their own children; but the Rebel majority voted this down, with every other provision looking to the education of blacks. And now Colonel Kiddoo, of the Freedmen's Bureau, officially reports that schools for blacks, though entirely supported by themselves and their Northern friends, will only be tolerated where there is a United States military force to protect them. In other words, the Rebels break up every black school save at the few points where troops are stationed.

A like condition is presented in Louisiana. In New Orleans the colored people pay one-fifth of the taxes, whereby good schools are maintained; but not one of their children is allowed a taste of the education thereby provided. The blacks, who pay taxes, are not allowed to send their children to the schools supported by their money, wherein whites who never paid a tax are free and welcome.

—Such are a few of the oppressions and disabilities under which the blacks labor throughout the South. Is it not the sublimity of impudence in one who is a practical upholder of these Heaven-daring iniquities to advise them to ignore politics and attend to the education of their children?

Importance of Congressional Elections.

From the World.

We trust that the approaching canvass in this State will be planned and conducted mainly with reference to the election of conservative candidates to Congress. We mean by this that the selection of candidates for Governor and other State officers ought not to be made with reference to the bare possibility or probability of their election, but with reference to the inroads they are likely to make on the radical strength in the rural counties. It is quite conceivable that we might elect our State ticket, without materially increasing the number of conservative members sent by this State to Congress. At present the New York delegation consists of eleven Democrats and twenty Republicans. It would be a useless and barren triumph for us to elect a Governor, and, at the same time increase the conservative members of Congress to only twelve or fourteen. But a moderate gain in all the districts now represented by Republicans would accomplish precisely this barren result. An increase of the conservative vote in the districts now represented by Democrats would, it is obvious, strengthen the State ticket, without adding to the conservative strength in Congress. And so, a similar increase in all the radical districts, if not sufficient to overcome the radical majorities in those districts, would, in like manner, contribute to the success of the State ticket, but, at the same time, displace none of the radical Congressmen. It is evident, therefore, that we might elect our State ticket, and yet fail to accomplish any beneficial result with regard to the great issue now pending before the country. It is for Congress to decide whether the Southern members shall be admitted. If we fail to change the political complexion of that body, the restoration of the Union will be postponed, and no man can answer for the future tranquility of the country.

It must accordingly be seen that it will make a great difference whether the conservative State ticket is elected by five thousand, or by seventy-five or a hundred thousand majority. If it barely wins, it will be by such a small increase of the conservative vote, diffused all over the State, that the radicals will continue to have a large majority of the Congressmen. The only difference will be, that the conservative members will be elected by little larger majorities, and the radical members by majorities somewhat diminished. It would be a great and fatal mistake if we were to allow party pride, or personal aspirations, or an overweening confidence, or the intractability of men who are capable of moving only in a deeply-worn rut, to produce this disastrous result.

If there is force in what we have now said—and we believe men of sound judgment will concede that it has great force—our State ticket ought to be selected chiefly with reference to its strength in the rural districts. To nominate candidates who are strong merely in the great Democratic strongholds, such as New York, Brooklyn, Albany, and Buffalo, might secure their election, without furnishing any effective aid to the President in his attempt to restore the Union. But it, on the other hand, our ticket is made up of men who are known and popular in the interior of the State, it will swell the conservative vote just where reinforcements are chiefly needed. It is to no purpose to say that this or that candidate is popular in the great Democratic strongholds, unless he is also able to diminish the radical vote in the districts now represented in Congress by the enemies of the President. The great thing is to elect as many conservatives as possible in those districts. It would be better even to lose a little elsewhere, if we could thereby insure a majority of the Congressmen. What we gain over the vote of last year is important; but where we gain it is of far deeper consequence. The former might elect our State ticket; but it is only a location of the gains in the right places that can give us a majority of the Congressmen.

We can hardly expect a continuance of the patient attitude of the South, if the North fails to elect a conservative majority in the next Congress. The Southern people behave with great forbearance, because they have no evidence that the present disunion Congress fairly represents the public sentiment of the North. It was elected while the war still raged, and when the animosities kindled by the war were blazing with unabated fervor. It was elected as a war Congress; and although peace intervened before its first meeting, it has acted in the same hostile spirit towards the South in which it was chosen. The South is keenly alive to the injustice of such a course, but they do not charge it upon the Northern people. But if the Congress about to be chosen shall be of the same malignant stamp, the South will naturally regard it as an evidence that it is the deliberate purpose of the North to oppress and humiliate them.

They will be more than human if they can then restrain their resentment. It is, therefore, of vital consequence that the conservative cause should succeed in this election, and that its triumph should be so signal as to convince the Southern people that, in return for obedience and loyalty, they are to be fully reinstated in all their Federal rights. If we merely elect State officers without securing a conservative Congress, the Northern elections will be productive of even less good than those of the South. The South will elect conservative State officers; but what will that avail? And the conservative members which we send, unless they amount to a majority, will be as powerless in Congress as the Southern members will be out of it. For once, for simply this once, everything must be made to bend to the election of conservative Congressmen.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination. It is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

8 11 smw 29t JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

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Engines bored of every size and build, either vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 500 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

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BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

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Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

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No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

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BAG MANUFACTORY.

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REMOVED TO

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 23 §

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

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Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

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LEWIS LADOMUS,

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

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MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

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Fine Jewelry,

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G. RUSSELL & CO.,

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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR ULL STOCK

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Of the Finest Quality. [5 26

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OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.

HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.

Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

3 5 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

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WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR

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THEOBALD'S BOOTS,

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He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots shoes, etc. etc., to fit the feet. TRY HIM. (8 16 1m

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package.—With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the

23 NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*)

REPORT OF BOARD OF HEALTH VISITORS.—The Board of Health are now engaged in visiting the various localities in our city where the cholera has been the most fatal, for the purpose of adopting such sanitary measures as will be likely to prevent the spread of the disease. On Tuesday the Board visited Chancery lane and Coombs' alley, running from Arch street, and between Front and Second. Here they found a number of cellar tenements which were in such a condition that the Sanitary Committee ordered them closed at once. There have been a number of fatal cases in this locality.

Brinton street, running north from Master and between Fourth and Fifth streets, was also visited. Here they found three persons suffering from cholera, all of whom died during last night. The tenements in this street were found to be clean, and nothing likely to engender the disease discovered; but a slaughter-house is located in the immediate vicinity, and from this an offensive smell emanated. The Committee examined the premises, and concluded not to close the house, but gave instructions to have the premises thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

The Kensington Water Works were also noticed, and bottles of water taken from the Delaware at the point at which it is taken up by the pumps and from the basin, for future examination. The water in the basin was found to be low, but it appeared to be clear and pure, as but little sediment was found in the bottle containing the water from the basin; it will, however, be analyzed before any final report is made upon the subject.

The physicians throughout the city reported to the Board yesterday fifteen new cases and five deaths. Among the cases reported were five from Martinsville, in the lower section of the city; the filthy condition of this place was reported upon by the Sanitary Committee on Monday last. Three or four cases were located in the vicinity of Thirty-fifth and Sansom streets, West Philadelphia, at which point the disease appears to be spreading. The Board yesterday visited this spot, as well as the Almshouse, to see what action was necessary to improve the sanitary condition of the places named. One case was reported to have occurred on the west side of the Schuylkill, near the Gray's Ferry Bridge, and that was also visited.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy for the family of the late Albert Hughes, an old and faithful officer of the Board, who died at the office from cholera, on Tuesday night. The deceased was attended from the time of his attack until his death by Drs. Ward, Taylor, and La Roche.

MEETING OF THE BAR—A meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the District Court Room yesterday, at noon, relative to the death of E. Forrest Koehler, late a captain in the 114th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The meeting was presided over by Gustavus A. Remak, Esq. I. Newton Brown and John Goforth were appointed Secretaries.

Joseph P. Loughead, Esq., after a few appropriate remarks, offered a series of resolutions expressive of the regret felt at the loss of the deceased, and of his worth as an officer while engaged on the field of battle in the service of his country, and that, as members of the Bar; they condole with real sorrow with his afflicted family, who have lost by this dispensation of Providence a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, and an indulgent father. They also resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that they would attend his funeral in a body.

A committee of three was appointed by the chair to carry to the family of the deceased their heartfelt sympathies with them in their bereavement. During the proceedings addresses were made by General C. H. T. Collis and John Goforth, Esq.

A THIEVING TRIUMVIRATE.—Peter Miller, aged sixteen years, George Diver, aged eighteen, and Horace Palmer, aged seventeen years, were arraigned before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon. Fire Marshal Blackburn testified that he had arrested the boys on suspicion of firing a building in the Sixth Ward, but was unable to obtain any evidence implicating them in the crime. He knew, them, however, to be a trio of inveterate thieves, and very annoying to the storekeepers on Market, Third, and other streets. They were in the habit of committing all sorts of petty depredations. Palmer was before Alderman Beitler some time since upon the charge of stealing a box of tobacco.

John McCool testified that on last Monday week he lost a blue army overcoat from the store No. 18 N. Fourth street, but did not know who stole it. Fire Marshal Blackburn again took the stand, and testified that Diver acknowledged stealing the coat and taking it to his home, there secreting it in a barrel, and finally cutting it up in strips and selling it for old rags.

The defendants were committed in default of $1000 bail each.

THE GIVERS OF STRAW BAIL.—The professional bail goers of the city number about ten or twelve, not more; and some of them, though great doubts are entertained of their owning any real estate, are security to an almost unlimited amount, being taken by magistrates often without a careful examination as to the value of their reputed possessions or the amount in which they are bail. A circumstance occurred quite recently, which shows the necessity of magistrates requiring the production of deeds in cases in which the bail offered is not known to possess real estate in his own right. The man offered as security swore to the possession of a house in West Philadelphia, gave its location, and said that the deeds were in his own name. He was taken, and a publication made of it, which met the eye of a person who had a claim against him. Civil proceedings were commenced to recover it, and he came forward and swore that the property was his wife's, not his.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Detectives Valentine and Perry, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, arrived in this city on Monday night, in search of Edward E. Taber, alias Charles H. Wood, who broke jail at the above-named place in July, where he had been undergoing a sentence of three years and six months for burglary. The New Bedford officers were taken in charge by Detective Webb, of this city, who kindly assisted them, and on Tuesday afternoon Taber was arrested at Adams Express office, where he had called for the purpose of securing a package which he understood his father had sent to him. The prisoner is but twenty-one years of age. He has jumped the bounty three different times, and has committed several burglaries. Yesterday morning Detectives Valentine and Perry escorted the fugitive to New Bedford, where he will be remanded to his old quarters, there to serve out his remaining term of imprisonment.

A LITERARY THIEF.—Charles Lynch is a seedy-looking fellow, but he has got quite a thirst for literature. Yesterday he entered the office of Charles E. Smith, No. 142½ South Fourth street, during the temporary absence of Mr. Smith, and was caught in the act of packing up a lot of books ready for removal. A coat found in possession of the accused was identified by Edward A. Spangler, No. 123 South Fourth street, as belonging to him. Lynch acknowledged stealing the garment, and pleaded poverty as an excuse. He was sent to prison in default of bail for trial.

ACCIDENTS.—Thomas Penrose, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 18 Charles street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, fell from a building on Dock street, below Second, and fractured his skull.

Thomas Comley, aged eighteen years, residing in Green Hill street, had his left arm broken by a kick from a horse. They were both taken to the hospital.

AN ALBINO.—A white crow has been startling the old women and children around Manayunk for the past few weeks. Of course, all those who have any superstition connect the strange bird with various omens of good and evil. There are many and divers efforts being made to shoot the redoubtable bird, but as none of the gunners have used silver bullets, the crow still defies them.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2 000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6 000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20 000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
50 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6.000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	1,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20 do $75 each	1 500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10 000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14.000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50 000
Total	$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with all directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that the enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. B. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE, } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerson, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator Ohio
Hon. G. B. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. Roys M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOCK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.
8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
MORE NOVELTY!
THIS EVENING,
FIRST PERFORMANCE OF
a powerful sensation in a Prologue and four Acts, of CHARLES DICKENS'
LAST AND MOST POWERFUL NOVEL,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OR, THE BIRDS OF PREY,
with a
MOST POWERFUL CAST,
selected from the Companies of the different city Theatres, in which will be found Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Miss C. Jefferson, Mr. S. Dubois, Mr. E. L. Tilton, Mr. W. H. Barcy, Mr. J. Taylor, Little Katie Baker, Mrs. E. F. Keach, and other favorites.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25,
GRAND SUMMER MATINEE.
GRAND SUMMER MATINEE.
GRAND SUMMER MATINEE.
Prices of Admission for the Summer Season only—Orchestra, 75c. Parquette 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 23,
FOURTH NIGHT
of the world-renowned
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear this evening in their wonderful performances, including the great feat of equilibrium, the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
and the marvellous
NIAGARA LEAP.
In consequence of the limited number of nights that the Buislay family can remain in Philadelphia, they have determined to offer
TWO MATINEES, OR DAY PERFORMANCES, each week, the second to take place on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25
at 2½ o'clock, thus affording families, and those residing at a distance from the city, an opportunity of witnessing their daring performances.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. FARNSHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
DECIDED SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT, DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY!
Complete success of the New Company!
Every Member received with Marked Favor and Applause!
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING
the performance will commence with the Drama entitled
MICHAEL EARL.
Michael Earl.....Claude Hamilton
Philip.....P. A. Anderson
An ew.....E. A. Locke
Julia.....Miss Cameron
To conclude with the very popular Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE,
in which the entire Company appear.
In rehearsal, the Drama of the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
GRAND MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
AND
SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL,
ON THURSDAY, August 23, 1866,
DAY AND EVENING,
AT
ENGEL & WOLFF'S FARM,
CONCERT TO COMMENCE AT 5 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS. 8 22 2t

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workman ship, durability, reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Ferrine No. 1229 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 923 Gaskill street.
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Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
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W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
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William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists.
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special case and at reasonable prices. VANKIRK & CO
8 4 6m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.
Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.
8 21 12t J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.
Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.
The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.
N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 23 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	3 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 5 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street. Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9:00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12:25.
2 00 P. M. Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6:30 A. M. Morning Mail, due 10:07.
5 10 P. M. Express, due 8 22.
Ticket Office, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
ELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
8 15 1m No. 36 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95 000 00
125,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90.555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
28 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112.812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25.750 00
15,600	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7.150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40.000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,760	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170.000 00
$1,636,850	Par. Market value	$966,560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	355 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent, securing the full amount insured in case of death and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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G. C. Francis, late Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1866
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	904 543 18
Premiums	1,162 308 78
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf2

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY CHAS. E. WARBURTON,
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Custer's Testimony—Custer's Call—Custer's Letter.

WE yesterday made space in our columns for a rather voluminous letter from General GEORGE A. CUSTER, in regard to the alleged discrepancy found in his testimony given before the Reconstruction Committee on the 10th of March, and the call signed by him on the 19th of August. We have allowed the General to make his own defense, and will now give our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves. In his testimony, found on page 72–76, part 3d, Reconstruction Report, we find the following evidence, which we give without comment:—

"Question. What would be the condition of the loyal men in Texas now, in case the military protection now afforded were withdrawn from the State?

"Answer. I would not consider it safe for a loyal man to remain in Texas, at least in that portion I have visited, after the troops were withdrawn. I have within my possession letters from prominent Union men in the State, saying that if the troops were to be withdrawn they wished to be informed of it, for the purpose of making arrangements to leave when the troops did; that it would be unsafe and unwise for them to remain after the troops were withdrawn. The feeling of hostility towards loyal men is carried to such an extent that a loyal man engaged in business received no patronage except from loyal men.

"Question. State, as fully as you are able, what were the condition, sentiments, and disposition of the people of Texas towards the general Government at the time you went into the State, and what they are now. And if any change has occurred, give your opinion as to the reason of that change.

"Answer. When I entered the State last summer, I found the condition of the people, as regards their sentiments and intentions towards the general Government, to be as satisfactory as any loyal man could wish, so far as it was observable. They made use of no expressions hostile to the Government or against Government officials, or against the policy of the Government. So long as the policy of the Government towards the Southern States seemed undeveloped or unknown, the most submissive feeling was everywhere prevalent. Those who had been engaged in rebellion, particularly those who had borne a prominent part, realized, without being told, that they had forfeited every right, even to that of life. They regarded the course of the Government as magnanimous in the extreme, and far more generous than they had reason to expect. After it was seen what policy was to be pursued towards the leaders, and towards the Southern States generally, they assumed a more defiant position, assailed the Government, denounced the system of provisional Governments which had been established in the South, were opposed to the location of troops in their midst, and were opposed to the location of agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. And this feeling continued to grow and manifest itself more strongly, day by day. I think their opposition to the Government and disloyalty is as openly visible and as plainly manifest now as it was in 1861.

"Question. State your opinion as to whether or not the lenient policy which has been pursued towards the Rebels has been beneficial to that country, or otherwise.

"Answer. In my opinion it has been very detrimental, not only to that portion of the country, but to the entire country, and more immediately to the interests of the Union and Union men in the South.

"Question. Is there as much freedom among the Union men now in the expression of their views there as there was at the time you went there? And if not, what is the reason for it?

"Answer. In many parts of Texas Union men dare not express their sentiments as regards loyalty to the general Government. Their lives would be endangered by so doing. Union men are being murdered there to this day; at least murders were occurring constantly before I left, and I think were on the increase.

"Question. Have you any knowledge of an organization in that State, secret or otherwise, for the purpose of opposing or thwarting the action of the Government of the United States?

"Answer. It was reported to me frequently that such organizations did exist, and I have no doubt in my own mind that they have existed in the northern part of the State. I was so thoroughly convinced of the fact that I sent a considerable force into that section of the State to disperse them. The fact that such organizations did exist was confirmed by the statements, written and oral, of loyal men, and by the reports of officers sent there on duty.

"Question. What do the people desire there as to the recognition of the State by the Federal Government? Do they expect or desire the reception of their Senators and Representatives into Congress?

"Answer. The division of opinion is very clearly marked upon that question. The entire disloyal portion of the inhabitants are very anxious that the State should be immediately restored to its former rights and privileges in the Union; that it should be represented in Congress and in the other branches of the Government; while the loyal portion of the inhabitants are equally anxious that the general Government should continue to maintain its present control over the State. In this they say is their only safety, in which opinion I most heartily concur.

"Question. Can you given any opinion, from what you have seen and heard in Texas, as to what the people there would do if they were to obtain the power or ascendancy in that country, and could have entirely their own way?

"Answer. I think, in the first place, none but those who had been most prominent as leaders in the Rebellion would be appointed or elected to office; this no one will deny. If they were allowed to legislate upon the question they would be opposed to paying their share of the national debt unless the Rebel debt was incorporated with it. Indemnification would be claimed and insisted upon for all losses sustained by Rebel property holders during the war; while a system of laws regulating labor would be passed which would virtually place the freedmen under the entire control of their former owners. Had they the power, neither Northern men nor freedmen would be permitted to acquire property in the South.

"Question. Suppose an opportunity was offered to a majority of the people in Texas to secede without war, do you suppose they would prefer to stay in the Union or go out?

"Answer. I think they would prefer to go out."

In the call issued by him on the 19th inst. we find the following paragraph:—

"Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army and navy has been thoroughly achieved. *The Southern people, decimated, impoverished, and subdued, have for more than a year past abandoned the Rebellion*, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and the laws prescribe. In their anxiety to restore the Union and bring harmony to its councils, they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to its laws. Their platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty, but it is, moreover, most liberal in spirit on the great issues growing out of the war."

We would only say that if, for a year past, the "Southern people have abandoned the Rebellion," and "have gone beyond a mere silent submission to the laws," why it is that within five months past General CUSTER said that if the troops were withdrawn, and the State Governments recognized, the lives of all Union men would be unsafe? The faith he now professes to have in their professions looks to us like credulity, and we cannot but think that their expressed views fall under the denomination of those amended sentiments which were held "merely for selfish purposes," as the General himself declares was the case with the great majority of the sentiments professed among the Southern people.

The Political Prospect Over the River.

WE are authorized to state that within a few days Gov. MARCUS L. WARD, of New Jersey, will call a special session of the Legislature of that State, to take action on the Constitutional amendment, and on such other topics as may come before it. We most heartily congratulate the Republican party throughout the country on thus winning the fruits of its hard-fought battle last autumn. The vast pressure of power, and the corrupting influence of the lobby, have all been brought to bear to rob us of the reward which is our due. For awhile they succeeded. Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, influenced by a personal antipathy to a candidate for United States Senator, so far forgot what was due to his constituency and to himself, as to bolt the nomination, and temporarily side with the conservatives. But time has allowed the fumes of passion to pass away, and calm reason has shown him what was his duty, and that duty we feel confident that he intends to fulfil. But we need from him a promise, a distinct written pledge, that when the session assembles he will, if admitted to the Republican caucus, abide by its decision. By his prompt return to the path, which all his friends predicted would never be abandoned by him, he has changed what was a crime into merely a political error. But that error was of so serious a character that we cannot be expected to trust Mr. SCOVEL unless we have his promise. We will take his word as good, and have full faith in his carrying out all his promises; but we want a written statement that if readmitted into the Republican party he will vote for the man the caucus nominates for United States Senator, be that man who he may. We do not desire to dictate. We think Mr. A. G. CATTELL a good man for the place. But let us have any good Republican, and we will be satisfied. If Mr. SCOVEL is opposed to Mr. CATTELL, let him use his influence to secure a defeat in the caucus, but if he is unsuccessful then let him vote for Mr. CATTELL, or any man who may be selected. As we have had some considerable share in bringing the mistake of Mr. SCOVEL before the public, we now open our columns to him for any letter he may see fit to write, and expect, in behalf of the great Union party, that he will furnish us with a pledge of his purpose.

That the citizens of Camden have not lost all confidence in Mr. SCOVEL is testified to by the adoption of the following resolution at a large meeting last night:—

"*Resolved*, That in the published declaration of Senator SCOVEL that he regards the early ratification of the proposed Constitutional amendment as a matter of serious necessity, we recognize that he still holds to the true political faith, of which he has heretofore been an efficient and eloquent advocate."

It now behooves him to show himself worthy of their confidence by settling all doubts as to his intentions.

Progress of the California End of the Pacific Railroad.

WE have from time to time kept our readers thoroughly posted as to the progress of both the eastern terminal branches of the great Pacific Railway, which is destined ere long to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of the continent. It affords us pleasure to be able to chronicle equal energy and progress in the construction of the California terminus. That end of the road is now in operation eighty-four miles east of Sacramento, and to within twenty miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This portion of the road has been very difficult and expensive of construction, and its rapid progress furnishes gratifying evidence of the energy of the contractors and officers. More than ten thousand men are kept constantly at work on the line. The heavy snows during the winter will retard the work near the summit, but gangs of hands will be scattered along the eastern side of the Sierras, and as large a force as can be kept at work in the tunnel at the summit will be employed there; and it is confidently believed that the road will be put in operation to within a dozen miles of Virginia City before the close of next season.

From this point to within a hundred miles of Salt Lake City, the route is very easy, and the road can be almost as rapidly built as up the valley of the Kansas or that of the Platte. Governor STANFORD, the President of the road, in his last report, promised to be at Salt Lake by two years from the first of January next, and it now seems probable that the promise will be redeemed.

On this side the work is being pushed more rapidly than ever. The Platte river line will be completed, it is stated, to Fort Kearney, two hundred miles west of the Missouri river, within the next three weeks, and another hundred, carrying the road to the north crossing of the Platte, by the first day of January next.

The Kansas Valley line is nearly or quite ready for operation to Fort Riley, from which point up the Valley of the Smoky Hill the process of construction is expected to be rapid and unchecked. Two hundred miles more of the road have been ordered to be put under immediate contract, to be finished by the 1st of December, 1867. This new section will extend from Fort Riley west to a point on the Santa Fe road, only two hundred miles from Denver City, and four hundred and fifty miles from Santa Fe.

Thus while political excitements and agitations are convulsing this country, this grand work of public industry and enterprise is progressing apace. While certain classes of politicians are prophesying a renewal of domestic strife, the people themselves are forging iron bands to bind the nation more firmly together than ever.

Agriculture in Colorado.

ONE of Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR's late letters to the *Tribune* from Colorado gives some remarkable and interesting facts in regard to the progress of agriculture in that Territory. There are estimated to be seventy thousand acres of land under cultivation in Colorado this season, sufficient to supply the wants of her own population, and to leave a small surplus for exportation to Montana. Mr. TAYLOR saw six hundred acres of wheat in a single body. The land is irrigated, and under this cultivation the average yield of wheat is thirty bushels to the acre. In regard to irrigation, he says that the farmers already prefer the secure yield which that method of farming affords to the uncertain results of a more variable climate. The principal item of expense is the construction of the irrigating canal, but where many farmers unite together even that is materially lessened. Surveyor-General PIERCE estimates that there is sufficient water in the Platte river and in Cherry creek to irrigate four hundred thousand acres of land.

In one place Mr. TAYLOR noticed that a body of alkaline land had been brought under cultivation, and was informed that the application of manures seemed to correct the alkali, and the land became very productive.

The great "American Desert," Mr. TAYLOR thinks, is a myth. He says:—

"I am fast inclining towards the opinion that there is *no* American Desert on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Belts of arid and sandy soil there certainly are, but I doubt if any of these are more than 50 miles in breadth, while there are many points where an unbroken line of habitable territory may be followed from the Missouri to the base of the mountains. I remember that as late as 1859, the lowest computation of the extent of the Desert was 200 miles; yet in the Smoky Hill route I saw less than 50 miles to which the term could properly be applied. What I have since learned of farming under these new conditions of climate and soil, leads me to suspect that time and settlement may subdue even this narrow belt—that there may some day be groves and farms on the treeless plains, that wheat may usurp the place of buffalo grass, and potatoes drive out the cactus."

General Howard.

WE trust there is no truth in the rumor that Major-General HOWARD is about to be removed from the head of the Freedmen's Bureau. No man in the nation stands higher as a patriot and a Christian than General HOWARD, and no other man could so thoroughly command the confidence of the better class of citizens of all parties. We believe that since he has held his present position he has labored with a single eye to the good of the millions entrusted to his care, and has been most widely influential in modifying public sentiment in the South itself towards the freedmen. He is too valuable a man to be spared from the service of the country, and that of humanity as well.

THE UNEXPECTEDLY large demand for copies of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH containing the little serial of "How I Manage my House on £200 a Year," which we laid before our readers a few weeks since, showed us that such a spicy sketch was appreciated. We shall, therefore, on Saturday commence a second story by the same author, Mrs. WARREN—"Comforts for Small Incomes"—which will run for three or four days, and be found as pleasant reading as its predecessor.

—Five thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars income is reported by Fred. Douglas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

HEALTH OFFICE, S. W. CORNER SIXTH and SANSOM Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, August 18 1866.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—I am directed by the Board of Health to publish the annexed copy of Resolutions passed this date

WASHINGTON L. BLADEN, Chief Clerk.

Whereas, The weekly reports of deaths from cholera present a higher number than the aggregate of daily reports made to this Board; and whereas this discrepancy must be owing to the fact that there are many physicians who, either through neglect or an unwillingness, do not report their cases; therefore

Resolved, That notice be given in the daily papers that we hold physicians responsible for this discrepancy, and that the Health Officer is hereby instructed to prosecute those who do not report daily to this Board their cases and deaths from cholera, in accordance with the 25th section of the Health Law of 1818, as follows:—

"Every person practising physic in the city who shall have a patient laboring under a pestilential or contagious disease (measles excepted) shall forthwith make a report in writing to the Health Officer, and for neglecting so to do he shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars." 8 21 tuths 3t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. Z 5 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTIONS.

ELECTION FOR DELEGATES.

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
August 21, 1866.

The NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUBS OF THE SEVERAL WARDS in the city of Philadelphia, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., and hold an election for Delegates, as follows:—

Each club will elect THREE DELEGATES TO A CITY CONVENTION to nominate CITY and COUNTY OFFICERS, including candidates for JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TWO DELEGATES TO A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, TWO DELEGATES TO A REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION, and TWO DELEGATES TO A SENATORIAL CONVENTION for the FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

In the Wards which are embraced in a Surveyor's District in which a candidate is to be elected, the Clubs of said Wards will elect TWO DELEGATES TO A SURVEYORS' CONVENTION; and in cases where only a part of a Ward is embraced in a Congressional or Representative District, there will be chosen ONE DELEGATE to represent the fraction of the Ward included in said District.

The Delegates to the City Convention herein provided for will meet on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, at 12 o'clock, at such places as may be provided by this committee, and of which due notice will be given.

J. R. FLANIGEN, Chairman.
S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary. [8 22 5t

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMmittee of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,
FR JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms No. 1105 CHESNUT Street and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thos as J Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

FIFTH WARD—UNION PARTY.—AT a Meeting of the Ward Association, held on Tuesday evening, 21st inst. at Good Intent Hall, on motion of John B. Kenney, Esq., the following was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Mr WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, originated, established and with the aid of his family and friends kept up during the whole war the well-known "Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon," where during night and day, thousands of tired soldiers going to or returning from the battle field were fed and refreshed without fee or charge; and

And whereas, Now that the war is over, and an opportunity is offered for the loyal people of our city to show the estimation in which the great services rendered to the cause by Mr. COOPER are held; be it

Resolved, That the Union Association of the Fifth Ward earnestly recommend the City Convention to place the name of WILLIAM M. COOPER on our Ticket as our Candidate for RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be sent to the President of the Convention. B. BUCKEL, President.
U. C. SMITH, Secretary. 1t

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, ATTENTION!—A Meeting of the Club for reorganization will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the new Headquarters, FORNEY'S PRESS BUILDING, second floor.

A full attendance of members is earnestly requested. All desirous of joining the Club are invited to be present.

By order of the President.
WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary.

N. B.—It is expected that members having torches in their possession will return them to the hall. 8 23 them 3t

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—A MEETing of the Union Republican citizens of the Fourth Precinct will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, back of A. I. Morgan's Shoe Store, No. 4047 MARKET Street, for the purpose of electing Judges and Inspectors to conduct the Delegate Elections. Punctual attendance requested.

THEODORE N. WILTBERGER, President.
A. P. OTTEY, Secretary. 1t*

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the
UNION CONVENTION. 8 18 10t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 21t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
8 22 10t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
AUGUST 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the time of presentation, between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.

HUGH McCULLOCH
8 15 10t rp Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days 31 1mrp

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 6 6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR CORONER,
1866,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Convention. [8 20 8t*

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
F. T. WALTON,
THIRTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the Union Republican Convention. [8 16 11t

INSTRUCTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO YOUNG MEN.
THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
AND
Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

OPENING OF THE FALL SESSIONS SEPTEMBER 3.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

A discount of 25 per cent. allowed on all Scholarships purchased during the month of August, reducing the terms to $30. Money may be remitted by mail, and Scholarships secured by those who propose to enter at any future time.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.

This Institution ranks the first in the country; is a regularly incorporated College authorized by law to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.

The Fall Sessions will open with greatly increased facilities, and young men desiring to qualify themselves for business life will find here advantages to be obtained nowhere else.

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.

This work, the most complete and extensive Treatise on Book-keeping ever written, containing 448 pages, and composed almost exclusively of Actual Business Sets, will be ready for publication in August. Price $3; by subscription, paid in advance, $2 50. Remit money and secure a copy. Descriptive Circulars on application.

IMPROVED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

With the introduction of this book and with able and experienced instructors, the students of this Institution are guaranteed a

PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT'S COURSE

of the highest value, such as has never before been placed within the reach of students of Commercial Schools.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 8 23 3t*

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years, WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 2310 CHESNUT Street, On MONDAY, September 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS,

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 22

MONS. ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING are now open, by his entirely new simplified system. Those who wish to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner accompany the new march of harmony, sing or perform in Concerts, choir, or private, can inscribe their names at No. 704 LOCUST Street.

Ladies' Seminary and private Singing Clubs will be attended to. 8 21 3t*

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES, AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
146 Philadelphia

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6mp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMFORTS FOR SMALL INCOMES,
40 CENTS.
By the author of "HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON ONE THOUSAND A YEAR"
G. W. PITCHER,
8 22 3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY.
The New and Swift Steamer
"SAMUEL M. FELTON"
will make her last trip to Cape May on Saturday, 25th, leaving CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M., and returning on MONDAY.
Excursion tickets including carriage hire, $3 8 23 2t*

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m rp

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

GRAND ACTION SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, made by one of the best makers three months ago; elegantly carved, overstrung base, four round corners, etc.
Will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE, as the owner is leaving the city, at No. 704 LOCUST Street.
8 21 3t*

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September 1.
Orders received as usual at MASON & CO'S, No. 907 Chesnut street.
8 17

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.
B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 1m4p

THE WHITE HOUSE, AT ATLANTIC CITY, is still open for the reception of visitors. Apply to WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor, at Atlantic City.
8 22 2t*

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by EVANS, No. 236 SOUTH Street.
8 14 1mrp*

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 18 7t

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay, Lake Champlain, Lake George, White Mountains, Mount Mansfield, Saratoga, Hudson River, Trenton Falls, Portland, Boston, New York, Etc. Etc. Etc.

EXCURSION TICKETS

As above, embracing the beautiful mountain scenery of Pennsylvania, on the line of the Catawissa Railroad, and the most picturesque part of New York and New England, have been prepared for the express accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers.

The following comprise a few of the many routes which we can arrange for the seeker after pleasure, at much less than regular rates:—

From Philadelphia to Niagara Falls, and Return to New York.

ROUTE No. 1. Philadelphia to Elmira, 275 miles, via Philadelphia and Reading, Catawissa, and Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Line; Elmira to Canandaigua, 69 miles, via Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad; Canandaigua to Niagara Falls, 104 miles, via New York Central Railroad; Niagara Falls to Albany, 306 miles, via New York Central Railroad; Albany to New York, 150 miles, via Hudson River Day Boats, with the privilege of stopping over at Williamsport, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Trenton Falls, West Point, Catskill, or any point on the line. Fare, $19 00

ROUTE No. 2. Same as No. 1 to Schenectady, Schenectady to Saratoga Springs, 22 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Saratoga to Albany, 22 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Albany to New York, 150 miles, via Hudson River Day Boats. Fare, $21 15.

ROUTE No. 3. Same as No. 1 to Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls to Montreal, 400 miles, via American or English Line of Steamers (meals and state-rooms included in the fare), passing through Lake Ontario, Thousand Islands, and Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by day-light (or via Grand Trunk Railway); Montreal to Rouse's Point, 44 miles, via Montreal and Champlain Railroad; Rouse's Point to Fort Ticonderoga, 100 miles, via Lake Champlain Steamer; Fort Ticonderoga to Lake George, 3 miles by stage; Lake George to Caldwell, 40 miles, via Lake George and Lake Champlain Steamer; Caldwell to Moreau Station, 14 miles by stage; Moreau Station to Saratoga Springs, 16 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Saratoga to Albany, 32 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Albany to New York, 150 miles, via Hudson River Day Boats. Fare, $36 65.

ROUTE No. 4. Same as No. 3 to Montreal; Montreal to Gorham, 200 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway (White Mountains); Gorham to Portland, 91 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway; Portland to Boston, 111 miles, via Boston and Maine or Eastern Railroad (or via Steam Packet); rail from Boston to New London, Stonington, or Newport, and Sound Steamers to New York. Fare, $39.

ROUTE No. 10. Same as No. 9 via Quebec. From Montreal to Quebec, via Richelieu Line of Steamers or Grand Trunk Railway. Fare, $42.

ROUTE No. 11. Same as No. 3 to Montreal, Montreal to Quebec, 172 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway, or Richelieu Line of Steamers; Quebec to Gorham, 226 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway; Gorham to Glen House (White Mountains), 8 miles by stage; Glen House to Crawford House, 35 miles by stage; Crawford House to Profile House, 26 miles by stage; Profile House to Littleton, 11 miles by stage; Littleton to Concord, 113 miles, via Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad; Concord to Nashua, 35 miles, via Concord, Manchester, and Lowell Railroad; Nashua to Boston, 39 miles, via Boston and Lowell Railroad; rail from Boston to New London, Stonington or Newport, and Sound Steamers to New York (or *vice versa*). Fare, $58.

ROUTE No. 12. Same as No. 11 to Quebec, Quebec to Sherbrooke, 121 miles, via Grand Trunk Railway; Sherbrook to Outlet of Lake Memphremagog, 15 miles by stage; Outlet of Lake Memphremagog to Newport, 30 miles, by Lake Memphremagog Steamers; Newport to Wells River Junction, 65 miles, via Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad; Wells River Junction to Littleton, 20 miles, by White Mountain Railroad; Littleton to Profile House, 11 miles by stages Profile House to Crawford House, 26 miles by stage; Crawford House to Littleton, 22 miles by stage; Littleton to Concord, 113 miles via Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad; Concord to Nashua, 35 miles by Concord and Lowell Railroad; Nashua to Boston, 39 miles via Boston and Lowell Railroad; rail from Boston to New London, Stonington or Newport, and Sound Steamers to New York. Fare, $57 00.

ROUTE No. 13. Same as No. 3 to Montreal and Rouse's Point; Rouse's Point to White River Junction, 144 miles, by Vermont Central Railroad (Mount Mansfield can be visited from Waterbury, for $4 additional); White River Junction to Littleton, 60 miles, via Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad; Littleton to Profile House, 11 miles by stage; Profile House to Crawford House, 26 miles by stage; Crawford House to Littleton, 22 miles by stage; Littleton to Concord, 113 miles, via Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad; Concord to Nashua, 35 miles, via Concord, Manchester, and Lawrence Railroad; Nashua to Worcester, 46 miles, via Worcester and Nashua Railroad; Worcester to Allyn's Point, 66 miles via Norwich and Worcester Railroad; Allyn's Point to New York, 132 miles, via Norwich Line of Steamers. Fare, $51 00.

ROUTE No. 14. Same as No. 13 to White River Junction; White River Junction to Concord, 69 miles, via Northern New Hampshire Railroad; Concord to Nashua, 35 miles, via Concord, Manchester, and Lowell Railroad; Nashua to Boston, 39 miles, via Boston and Lowell Railroad; Boston to Fall River, 72 miles, via Old Colony and Fall River Railroad; Fall River to New York, 162 miles, by Sound Steamers. Fare $37 50.

ROUTE No. 15. Same as No. 1 to Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls to Ogdensburg, 300 miles, by American Express Line Steamers passing through Lake Ontario and the Thousand Islands of the river St Lawrence, by daylight (meals and state-rooms included in the fare); Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point, 118 miles, via Northern New York Railroad; Rouse's Point to Fort Ticonderoga, 100 miles, by Lake Champlain Steamer; Fort Ticonderoga to Lake George, 3 miles by stage; Lake George to Caldwell, 40 miles by steamer "Minnehaha;" Caldwell to Moreau Station, 14 miles by stage; Moreau Station to Saratoga Springs, 16 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Saratoga Springs to Albany, 32 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Albany to New York, via Hudson River Railroad. Fare, $24 85.

ROUTE No. 19. Same as No. 1 to Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls to Oswego, via American Express Line of Steamers on Lake Ontario; Oswego to Syracuse, 35 miles, via Oswego and Syracuse Railroad; Syracuse to Albany, 148 miles, via New York Central Railroad; Albany to New York, 150 miles, via Hudson River Railroad. Fare, $23 00.

ROUTE No. 20. Same as No. 19 to Albany, Albany to New York, via People's Line of Steamers (night line). Fare, $22 00.

ROUTE No. 34. Same as No. 3 to Montreal, Montreal to Gorham, 206 miles, via Grand Trunk Railroad; Gorham to Glen House, 8 miles by stage; Glen House to Crawford House, 35 miles by stage; Crawford House to Profile House, 26 miles by stage; Profile House to Littleton, 11 miles by stage; Littleton to White River Junction, 60 miles, via White Mountain Railroad; White River Junction to Burlington, 35 miles, via Vermont Central Railroad; Burlington to Fort Ticonderoga, 56 miles, via Lake Champlain steamer; Fort Ticonderoga to Lake George, 3 miles by stage; Lake George to Caldwell, 40 miles by Steamer "Minnehaha;" Caldwell to Moreau Station, 14 miles by stage; Moreau Station to Saratoga Springs, 14 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Saratoga to Albany, 32 miles, via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; Albany to New York 150 miles, via Hudson River day coat. Fare, $56 85.

Passengers have choice of routes from Niagara Falls to Montreal, either by the Grand Trunk Railway, or the American or English Line of Steamers. Meals and State Rooms are included in the Fare on Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL NOVEMBER 1, 1866

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Charles Dickens' great novel, *Our Mutual Friend*, having been dramatized for this theatre, will be produced for the first time in this country this evening, with a cast embracing Miss Josie Orton, Messrs. F. F. Mackay, E. L. Tilton, W. H. Bailey, James Taylor, S. Dubois, Miss C. Jefferson, Mrs. Keach, and little Katie Baker. The piece will be placed upon the stage in splendid style, and will have as fine a run as *Baccarat*.

NEW WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The wonderful Buisiay Family are drawing very full houses, and the reception accorded them each evening is most flattering. Monsieur Henri Agoust, the great conjuror, athlete, physical jester, and pantomimist, and Madlle Rosita, the| *premiere danseuse* and tight-rope performer, are the favorites of the ladies and children. The tableaux of the "Watchers," "America," and "Shower of Gold" are wonderfully beautiful, and are warmly encored each evening by the entire audience. The "Niagara Leap" of the young Buisiay *freres*, and the "Spiral Mountain Feat" by Buisiay *pere*, are too fearful for female contemplation, but their artistic execution is keenly appreciated by the firmer sex. A very pleasant comic pantomime concludes the performance each evening.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This establishment is doomed to disappointment, it would appear. Last evening one Stuart Robson, a low comedian, who had been engaged as a star, was taken with a sudden *penchant* for visiting his birthplace in the "Sunny South," and when it was time to raise the curtain the announcement was made that the star set down in the bills and bonds could not be found The resources of the theatre were at once tested, and an excellent melange performance promptly improvised. The absent "star" has fooled his friends once too often, we fear, for his own good.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

REOPENING OF TRADE.—From the indications in our midst and from the reports of our neighboring cities, the fall trade is commencing with a great and vigorous demand for all kinds of staples. Early as the season is, our merchants at the watering places, and from their retirement in the country, are hastening to the city to take measures for meeting the large calls that are being made upon them. From every indication, there will be a heavy fall trade this season. The streets and sidewalks are crowded with boxes and packages, and the stores are filled with customers from all parts of the country—North, South, East, and West. In dry goods especially, there appears to be a very large stock in hand. For the past few months there has been a heavy importation, and large quantities manufactured by our home factories, and there not being a large demand by the jobbers and retailers, the supply has accumulated. Owing to this fact prices, as a general thing, average lower than the same time last year; in most cases from ten to twenty per cent. in the wholesaling.

The country merchants from all parts of the interior are well represented. The Western merchants represent business in their section to be brisk and rapidly improving. Our city and New York, indeed, are enlivened by the presence of prominent merchants from all the principal cities of the West, and even from the trans-Mississippi region. From the South there does not appear to be so many buyers, nor do these buyers bring such heavy orders as of old. The poverty of the whole Southern people is too manifest, and there are too many scores that were run up last year remaining unsettled for our merchants to give very heavy credit or long time. The general tone, however, is one of hope that the crops in the South will be better paying than last year, and will leave a surplusage to pay their bills to the Northern merchants. In general there appears to be a general determination to adhere to the net cash system in all our business transactions.

There are some fears that the presence of the cholera amongst us will influence the trade to a great extent, the country merchants having a natural dread of coming to our crowded cities during its continuance amongst us. How far this fear is unreasonable or rash we shall not say, but it does have weight. Even the eager grasping for the "almighty dollar," that has such hold on most of our business men, will not wholly conquer its terrors.

There appears to be, in our prominent business circles, r much easier feeling in regard to financial matters. The money panic which appeared impending over our heads a short while ago, from the failures in the older countries, appears to have disappeared, and on all sides there seems to be a general feeling that there will be no panic whatever. This feeling engenders a spirit of enterprise and good faith in our business transactions, that cannot but prove of beneficial effect in extending trade of all kinds.

AN UNUSUALLY INTELLIGENT CONTRABAND.—The fact that "poets are born, not made," never had a more forcible exemplification than in the person of a poor old negro man named George Horton, who is at present in the hands of the Freedmen's Relief Association, Walnut street, above Fourth. This man was a slave of Mr. James Horton, of Chatham county, North Carolina, until that State was taken possession of by the Union army.

He had been but a common field hand, and had of course no instruction from any one; but in spite of these difficulties he contrived to learn to read, and secretly procuring a few books, he devoted every spare moment to them. He was especially fond of poetry, and never forgot a line he had read. He displayed the most remarkable talent for versification at an early age, and as he could not write, he repeated his poems aloud to others, who wrote them down for him.

In 1829 a little volume of these verses was printed, to enable him to purchase his liberty, when he intended to emigrate to Liberia. He was ardent and enthusiastic in regard to his prospects, and looked forward with the greatest pleasure to his liberation from bondage. The following verses (admirable in their way) he wrote when anticipating his release:—

"'Twas like the salutation of the dove
Borne on the zephyr through some lonesome grove,
When spring returns, and winter's chill is past,
And vegetation smiles upon the blast.
The silent harp which on the osiers hung
Again was tuned, and manumission sung;
Away by Hope the clouds o fear were driven,
And music breathed my gratitude to Heaven."

His works, however, did not realize a sufficient sum, and he was doomed to remain in slavery. It is a remarkable fact that he did not again write verses until he obtained his freedom. The caged bird would not sing.

He is now a very old man, without a friend but the Freedman's Society, or any means of support but that which they afford him. He is a profound and prolific writer now, and many of his poems are replete with delicate and refined sentiment, fine and beautiful metaphor, and are distinguished for a remarkable accuracy of rhythm.

Those who feel an interest in intellectual prodigies should certainly visit this poor, infirm old negro, who, beneath his homely form, hides an intelligence, a bright intellectual fire, that would have made an imperishable name for him had he enjoyed the benefits of an ordinary education.

MALICIOUS.—Elizabeth Terris, a very excitable female, got into a very severe fit of destructiveness yesterday, and undertook to smash things generally in the neighborhood of Tenth and Master streets. Taking umbrage at the window of a house in that vicinity, she thrust her fist through one of the panes of glass, and causing considerable pain to herself by cutting a series of gashes in her hand and wrist. She was arrested for indulging in this amusement, and committed in default by Alderman Tittermary to answer.

CHANGE IN RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.—Trains for Cape May now leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and return from Cape May at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Excursion tickets are now issued, good to return any day until September 15, and are sold for five dollars.

WHERE SHALL WE LIVE?—For those who are settled in a comfortable little home in the heart of the city, this question has no particular significance. But with that numerous class which, even in this town of steady habits, are forced to change their habitation once a year or more, it is the one great question of life, rising superior even to the grand problem of "What shall we eat and drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?"

Pondering this matter the other day, we took our seat in a horse-car at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, resolved deliberately upon reconnoitring that indefinite locality on the other side of the Schuylkill which passes under the general title of West Philadelphia. The first thing we noticed was the fact that we were seated in a vehicle which was almost sumptuous in its arrangements and finish. The seats were certainly more comfortable and the decorations more tasty than any we remember to have encountered on any other line in the city. Inquiring of a gentleman who sat near, and who appeared to be thoroughly posted upon the general affairs of the road, we were informed that the Chesnut and Walnut streets line were now running forty cars, of which number eighteen were entirely new, having been placed upon the road at the time that it was opened beyond the Chesnut Street Bridge. These cars, we were assured—and our subsequent observation of them—exterior as well as interior, convinced us that it was all the sober truth—are superior to any in the city for strength, as well as for finish. And yet they weigh but two tons each, while some new cars which have recently been placed upon other enterprising roads exceed them in weight by several hundred pounds. This item, of course, is of no particular consequence to the passenger, but it is of vast importance to the hard-worked animals, whose task it is to drag them through the streets. The cars in question cost $1150 each, and were built at the celebrated manufactory of Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, an establishment, by-the-way, which holds a rank second to none of a similar character in the United States.

Our curiosity with regard to the vehicle in which we sat being satisfied at last, we next turned our attention to the sights and scenes along the road. They were not over-attractive as we approached the new bridge from the east. Breweries, stone and marble yards, and unfinished buildings, were the most prominent features. But these are destined in a very short time to be done away with, giving place to the handsome residences which must eventually fill this, one of the most desirably located portions of the city.

The bridge itself, the new Chesnut Street Bridge, although it was thrown open to car travel on the Fourth of July, is not quite completed. The cars pass over it regularly; so do foot passengers. But vehicles of all kinds are still prohibited from trespassing on its sacred precincts. The time will come when even these will be permitted to take the bridge in their way, but precisely when is yet a mystery. But little remains to be done before the bridge will be entirely finished. The paving of the sidewalks is under way; so is the iron railing. There is nothing more to be done towards the completion of the structure.

Once over the bridge, and one is in considerable doubt as to whether or not he should be pleased with the prospect. The collection of ill-favored factories and mills which line both banks of the Schuylkill is certainly not attractive. There is also a nuisance in the shape of the West Chester Railroad, but this will soon be removed, as it is the intention of the Company to locate their depot to the south of Chesnut street. There is, likewise, an assortment of open lots and antiquated frame houses which detract somewhat from the enchantment of the view.

When this locality is once passed, however, we find ourselves in one of the most charming suburbs on the continent. It is half country and half city—a veritable landscape with long rows of brick houses and looming church spires in the distance. A more charming spot for the residence of a business man or a mechanic could not be conceived, much less desired. And the crowning feature of the whole is the fact that, within twenty minutes, or half an hour at the most, you can place yourself in the heart of a great and bustling city, at the frivolous expense of six and a quarter cents. The ready access of West Philadelphia is, indeed, its strongest point, and the one which places it far ahead of Germantown, Chesnut Hill, and each one of our other numerous suburbs.

Even before the Chesnut street railway was opened to Forty-second street by the completion of the bridge, many palatial residences were erected on and near the present line of its tracks. But now that the only drawback is removed by its completion, buildings are rising out of the earth with the rapidity of Aladdin's palaces; and while they rival these last in attractiveness, they will surely surpass them in durability. As an illustration of the impetus which the opening of the through line has given to building, we may state that lots fronting on Chesnut street, above Thirty-sixth, have increased in value sufficient to bear the entire cost of the road!

But while thus surmising, we approached the end of the route. At a distance of full three miles and a half from the Front street terminus, we reached Forty-second street, the present western limit of the road. At this point the Company have constructed temporary carhouses and stables, and are now busily engaged in the erection of their permanent headquarters. These will be of brick, and equal in exterior appearance and interior arrangement to any in the city or country. They occupy the whole block bounded by Forty-first, Forty-second, Chesnut and Sansom streets, with a frontage on Chesnut street of 310 feet, and a depth of 220 feet.

The car-house will extend the entire length of the Chesnut street front, and will be 63 feet in width, and two stories in height, the second story to be used as a repairing shop. The offices of the company will be located at the corner of Forty-second street, on the first floor. The foundations of this mammoth structure are already laid, and it is expected that it will be entirely completed by the opening of the new year. The stable, which is located on the Sansom street side of the block, will be larger even than the car-house, extending the entire length of the lot, 310 feet, and having a width of 90 feet. This also will be two stories in height, the second story to be used for the storage of food for the horses. The building is already under way, and will be completed by the 1st of December. The total cost of the improvements projected by the company will be about $60,000. When they are finished the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad will be in a condition to compete successfully with any line in the city. And even now, the person who is striving to solve the problem, "Where shall I live?" will find a satisfactory answer, if he will but take a Walnut street car and make the round trip to West Philadelphia and back.

THE POLICE OF THE CITY.—It is indeed a matter to congratulate ourselves on, the general quiet and order that reigns in our city. There probably never was a time when such a scarcity of criminal cases was known in our city. It seems almost as if thieves and disorderly characters had forsaken their callings, and resolved to live in respectful submission to law and order. We do not have a single startling case of crime to present to our readers. It is indeed gratifying to the pride of Philadelphians to compare the condition of our city with that of others, the comparison being so greatly in our favor.

THE LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY.—Since the departure of the crowds that thronged the city during the grand Convention, the pickpockets have had quite a dull time. Still, now and then the police come across one of the fraternity plying their vocation. Yesterday Henry Adams, who has long adorned the profession of "knucks," was captured in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Walnut streets. He had a hearing this morning, and was held for a further hearing by Alderman Swift.

CHOLERA.—There were nine cases of Asiatic Cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these there was one that proved fatal. Of those reported yesterday, three have since died.

JOURNALISTIC.—At a meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia, held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 515 Chesnut street, the committee on opening correspondence with other bodies, Messrs. C. W. Denison, Thompson, Westcott, and Casper Souder, Jr., reported an address to the Press Fund of London, which was unanimously adopted. The Secretary of the Club, Mr. William H. Fisher, Jr., read a letter from Mr. P. J. Ferguson, President of the Press Club of St. Louis, to Mr. L. W. Wallace, of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, announcing the gratifying intelligence that the editors and reporters of that city had organized a Press Club successfully, which numbers some thirty professional gentlemen among its membership. The business men of St. Louis came forward promptly, and fitted up the rooms of the St. Louis Club in splendid style, and refused payment therefor, and many of the leading citizens have made donations of books, etc., to the library and cabinet of curiosities. Hon. B. Gratz Brown, United States Senator, and formerly editor of the *Democrat*, was the first honorary member elected. The Press Club of St. Louis desire to open correspondence with all societies of a similar nature which may be organized on this continent. Their rooms are at No. 315 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Missouri.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the counterfeiting case—the United States vs. John Moolhart and James Foster, heard in the United States Court yesterday, great injustice was done Mr. Michael Maguire. The facts of the arrest should have read as follows:—On the night of July 2 the accused called at the public house of Mr. Maguire, Dilliwyn and Willow street, and left in charge of the proprietor a box, which upon examination proved to contain the bogus plate and other matters incidental to the counterfeiting business. Mr. Maguire at once repaired to Alderman Toland's office and lodged information. The services of two officers were secured, and after being secreted in the hotel until the afternoon of the 4th, arrested the defendants.

CORNER LOUNGING.—There have been numerous arrests during the past few days for this offense. It is a very pernicious and debasing habit, now so common among young men, to sit and lounge around the corners of the streets, especially in front of the corner taverns, and obstruct passers-by. When thus congregated together the ears of ladies passing by are polluted by their vile language and profanity. It is with pleasure we notice that the police authorities have turned their attention to abating this nuisance.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us several batches of foreign magazines and literary papers, for which our thanks are due. Mr. Winch has an extensive stock of foreign periodical literature, and attends to subscriptions for rare works in a satisfactory manner. His arrangements have been so perfected than an American can now have any foreign magazine, review, or newspaper served at his residence upon the arrival of each steamer from Europe.

A PRIZE.—Yesterday the Harbor Police discovered a skiff about sixteen feet long, secreted amongst the reeds, just above Richmond, on the Delaware front. The skiff had been of a light pea-green, but was painted over with black. In it were one pair of oars, one handsaw, one compass saw, one hammer, one small axe, and one gum blanket. These articles are all supposed to have been stolen. The boat and other articles are now awaiting an owner.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire was discovered in the premises occupied by A. J. Lightcap, as a shoe store, at the northwest corner of Fourth and George streets, about 5 o'clock this morning. The fire broke out in the lower story. An auger hole had been bored in the shutter near where the fire started. It was subdued without much trouble, and the whole damage will not exceed $200. There was an insurance on the stock of $2000 in the Globe Insurance.

LARCENY OF A ROPE.—Samuel Dummig was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a quantity of new rope. He had about twelve or fourteen fathoms of light new rope in his possession, which he was endeavoring to dispose of for fifty cents. When arrested he said he had found the rope. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer. The rope is now at the Southwark Hall Station House awaiting an owner.

A CONSCIENTIOUS APOTHECARY will only sell such preparations as he knows to be valuable The fact that every reputable druggist in the country keeps a constant supply of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, is ample proof that its efficacy has been thoroughly tested. It is no nostrum, made up of nobody knows what, but a pure extract of the Calisaya Bark, the most approved tonic in the Materia Medica. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

TO BE AFRAID OF THE CHOLERA is to increase one's chances of taking it; to exercise ordinary prudence in warding it off is to provide oneself with JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and thus be prepared to master the disease in its earliest stages. For the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., the Carminative is a sovereign remedy, always safe and efficacious. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE REQUIRE AN ALTERATIVE, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Robert Toole, No. 439 Wilder street, wants the public to know he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. It is harmless.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY in all its branches
JOB LIPP, with W. H. Woods,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Chesnut streets

A TERRIBLE COLLAPSE has taken place in the financial affairs of Europe. Whether this could have been prevented or can be remedied by the wisest measures is doubtful; but the fearful collapse which makes the critical stages of the Cholera, can be certainly prevented by the use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway, & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

PROFESSOR WOLOWSKI, the well-known pianist and composer, who has given lessons at the White House to President Lincoln's children, and who met with immense success before in Philadelphia, has opened a course for piano and singing by his new system, at No. 704 Locust street. Mons. Wolowski's facility for imparting the divine art to perfection is so generally admitted that we are sure of his success.

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

FASHION'S PLATFORM.—One perfume, pure, refreshing, and imperishable, and that perfume Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." This is the platform of fashion on this side of the Atlantic, and all the people say amen!—*Jersey City Times.*

NOW THAT THE WIGWAM is closed, and the summer nearly so, let us all show our joyous feeling by getting a new suit of Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 6-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GARRETT—KATER—On Monday evening, the 13th instant at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. W. J. Wylie, Mr. JOHN GARRETT to Miss MARY P. KATER, all of this city.

HOFFECKER—WOODALL.—On the 22d instant by Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D., Dr. HENRY T. HOFFECKER to Miss MARY R. WOODALL, both of Kent county, Delaware.

DIED.

BRAINERD.—August 22, 1866, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry M. Boies, Esq., in Scranton Pa., Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., Pastor of Old Pine Street Church, aged 62 years.

The Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia, its brethren in the ministry, the Union League, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Pine Street Church, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, precisely. 5§§

BOYLE.—On the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN M. BOYLE, aged 21 years

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of B. V. Society of St. Patrick's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2051 Hampton street (below Twenty-first above Lombard), on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

BYERLY.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. MARY BYERLY, relict of the late George Byerly, aged 92 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Brown, No. 419 Worth street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

NEVINS.—On the 21st instant, J. WILLIS NEVINS.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2022 Wallace street, on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

WITH THE NEW VEGETABLE SLICER you make use of an ordinary table or butcher knife for slicing. It is, therefore, easy to keep it sharp and clean. They are very useful for cucumbers potatoes, apples, etc. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GALVANIZED HITCHING HOOKS, Clothes Line Hooks, Awning Hooks Staples, Rings, Meat Hooks, Shutter Bolts, Stay Nails, Turnbuckles, and other hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW. No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DOOR STOPS, FOR PREVENTING DOOR knobs from striking the walls, of Mahogany, white Enamelled, Porcelain, and plain Wood, etc. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Nineth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert G. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

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TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Stree

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

THE FREEDMEN IN KENTUCKY.

Outrages Upon Public Schools.

THE PAY AND ALLOWANCES FOR PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 23.

The Freedmen's Bureau has reports of outrages upon colored schools at Glasgow, Bowling Green, Paducah, and Mount Sterling, in Kentucky. Preparations are being made to reopen the schools discontinued by force.

The feeling of the people towards the blacks and the officers of the Bureau, has been embittered by the late political contest in that State.

W. J. Corning, formerly publisher of the Alexandria (Va.) *Journal*, is about to start an anti-Administration afternoon paper in Washington.

The Administration Fenians are about to issue an address to the Irish of the country.

During the Rebellion the pay of privates in the army was raised from eleven dollars to thirteen dollars per month, and the clothing allowance from two dollars and fifty cents to six dollars per month, the increase to continue during the war.

It is now stated in military circles that in consequence of the failure of Congress to provide for continuance of enhanced pay in time of peace, one effect of the President's peace proclamation will be to reduce the pay and clothing allowance of soldiers and officers from and after the date thereof to the old standard.

Cold Weather on Mount Washington—The First Ice of the Season.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., August 23d.—The thermometer this morning stands at 28 degrees. The weather is clear. One of the telegraph wires has been broken down by the ice which has formed upon it. On both wires the ice is half an inch thick.

The Cholera at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—The cholera interments in six of the principal cemeteries in this city on Monday and Tuesday numbered two hundred and sixty. There are about twenty cemeteries in and around the city. The Board of Health have arranged to get prompt daily reports from all the burying places hereafter. The weather is very cold and damp.

The Cholera at Cincinnati—Suicide.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Only thirty-three deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

Dr. Blackburn, a prominent physician of this city, committed suicide yesterday.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton is quiet at 33@33c. for middlings. Flour dull; 5000 bbls. sold at $5 95@10 for State; $8 95@12 for Ohio; $5 90@9 50 for Western; and $10@16 for Southern. Wheat quiet. Sales unimportant. Corn dull. 36,000 bushels sold at 83@83c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $33 22½@33 25. Lard steady. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Stocks are quiet. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland Preferred, 48; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Reading, 115¾; Virginia 6s, 70½; Erie Railroad, 73½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 57¼; Treasury 7 3 10s, 106; 10 40s, 101½; United States 6s, 110; Gold, 149¼.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—Charles Smith pleaded guilty this morning to a charge of passing a United States counterfeit ten-dollar note, knowing the same to be counterfeit, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Thomas Knipe was convicted on an indictment charging him with having in his possession counterfeit United States notes, with intent to pass the same, and was sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Knipe is an old hand at the business of passing counterfeit money. In this case his arrest was accidental, and was not for pursuing what may be considered his usual business. He was arrested for being "dead drunk," but when, after being conveyed to the Station House, he was searched, ninety-nine counterfeit twenty-five cent notes were found in his pockets, and only seven cents in good money. It is because of this untoward event that Knipe retires for three years to the shades of private life.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—The District Attorney mentioned to the Court that, having noticed in the papers that an attempt had been made to break into a house in West Philadelphia; that the occupants of the house went to the back-door and fired some bird-shot at the would-be burglars; that a man, John Campbell, was arrested on the charge; that a man named John Smith gave securities for Campbell's bail. Smith had the appearance of a man of property, and said, under oath, that he was the owner of three houses, Nos. 2014, 2016, and 2018 Alder street, and also of lots.

The District Attorney having sufficient reason to doubt this man's ownership, had Campbell and Smith arrested, and wished to prove to the Court that Smith was not the owner of these houses. The tenants' of the houses were produced, and they testified that they had paid rent to a Mr. Houston, the agent for a Mr. Middleton, who they had always heard was their landlord. These tenants' said that they had never seen or heard of Smith before his occurrence. Mr. Houston said that he knew no other other than Mr. Middleton.

Mr. Middleton was produced. He stated that he owned the house No. 2014 Alder street; that Mr. Houston was his agent; that he bought the house of a Mr. Bunting; he knew nothing whatever of this man Smith.

The District Attorney requested the Court to cause Smith to be held to answer a charge of perjury at the present term of the Court. The Court refused to do anything at present in the case other than to hold him in the sum of $2003, to answer the charge of perjury during the present term.

John Campbell was then arraigned, and having pleaded not guilty, was tried upon a charge of burglary in breaking into the store of Preston L. Hill, who keeps a store on the Darby road. Mr. Hill was aroused during the night by somebody working at his window-shutters. He got up, slipped on his pants, and ran down with a gun. The burglars were then in the dwelling part of the house. They heard him coming, got out hastily, and jumped into a wagon. Mr. Hill shot, and struck one—at least he heard him "squeal," as he said. The wagon went off at a furious rate.

Officer Dale hearing the report of the gun, hurried to the spot. He arrested Campbell about twenty yards from the store. Campbell had a fresh wound upon his face, which was bleeding profusely, as if he had just received a shot. A witness stated that the wagon that drove up to the "Hall," where this wagon of the burglars was dashed up, was hired to John Campbell.

The jury having a very clear case, rendered a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to Eastern Penitentiary for five years.

Charles McFarland, a mere lad, was charged with the larceny of a horse valued at thirty dollars, the property of Rose Ann Jackson. It seems that the horse was out on the commons, and McFarland took the horse and gave it to a huckster. The huckster was to give the boy six dollars, but after getting the horse he gave him nothing. This was hearsay testimony. McFarland himself told Mrs. Jackson this. There were three other little boys engaged in this. He expressed sorrow for having done as he did.

The defense was, that the boys were merely riding the horse about the commons, when a huckster came along, claimed the horse, and took him off. The boy is but ten years old. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

William Johnson was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Mary Bozart. It was a row between two families, resulting from a fight between their children. Johnson, it seems, held this woman while another party beat her. The defense was that the defendant saw two women about to fight, and he caught this woman and attempted to pull her away. She was too much for him, and when another woman came up he retreated. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

James Carence was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief, in driving his wagon so as to injure another wagon.

Michael Davis was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a churn, valued at $5, the property of Henry Battersby.

David Robinson was charged with assault and battery upon Joseph M. Breedy, and Joseph M. Breedy was charged with assault and battery upon David Robinson. Breedy said, that on the night of the 17th of July, he was lying on the ground, at Smith's Island, and Robinson, the officer on duty at the Island came and struck him between the shoulders, struck him between the eyes, put handcuffs on him, and brought him over the river. When he remonstrated with Robinson on such treatment, Robinson beat him on the head with a "billy."

Robinson's version was:—Breedy, who was drunk, intruded himself upon a party of detectives who were holding private conversation, and when requested to save he refused to do so and used very ungentlemanly language. The officer, Robinson, told him he must leave. He cursed the officer and struck him. The officer then threw him down and took him to the boat. He became unruly, so much so that the officer was obliged to put the nippers on him. After he crossed the river he snatched a brick from the street and aimed a blow at the officers' head. Then Robinson struck him with his "billy." Jury out.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH ON THE FINANCES.

It appears that the Secretary of the Treasury was recently on a visit to the "Hub of the Universe," and that while there he was invited to dinner, but instead of accepting and digesting the meal, he left his would-be entertainers to digest his financial views, as expressed in the following letter to them:—

Although it was hoped that ere this the currency of the country would have been brought nearer to the specie standard, I am sure that the people have cause for congratulation that our finances are in so healthy a condition as they are.

Since March, 1865, the war has been brought to a successful conclusion; immense armies have been disbanded; every soldier has been paid before being mustered out of the service; all maturing obligations of the Government have been satisfactorily provided for, while the national debt is nearly $250,000,000 less than it was estimated it would be at the present time, and the reduction of it has averaged for the past year more than $10,000,000 per month. If no other nation ever rolled up a debt so rapidly, none certainly ever commenced the reduction of its debt so soon after its creation. If our currency is depreciated, we have so far escaped the financial troubles that usually occur among nations at the close of expensive wars, and which there was reason to apprehend would happen to us at the termination of the great war in which we have been engaged. If the business of the country is conducted upon a changing and uncertain basis, it has been subject to no severe revulsions. If our taxes are heavy our resources are almost unlimited, while the disposition of the people to bear cheerfully their burdens is a surprise even to those who have the greatest confidence in the honor and good faith of a free people. In my opinion, the people of the United States are to make republicanism illustrious among the nations, by establishing the fact, that the securities of a republican government are the safest of all securities, and that the people who impose taxes upon themselves are the most jealous of their national credit.

I do not, however, disguise the fact that great financial difficulties are still to be overcome; that our present prosperity is rather apparent than real; that we are measuring value by a false standard; that we are in fact exposed to all the dangers which attend an inflated and irredeemable currency, which diminishes labor—the true source of national wealth—and stimulates speculation and extravagance, which lead invariably to thriftlessness and demoralization. Before the country becomes again really prosperous, the specie standard must be restored, prices reduced, industry stimulated, the products of the country increased, the balance of trade between the United States and other nations cease to be against us—all the great interests of the country cared for and protected by wise and impartial legislation, and all sections of the country be brought again into harmonious and practical relations with the general Government.

That the country will be again thus really prosperous is as certain as anything in the future. That it should be so at an early day, and that, too, without a financial crisis, it is only necessary that there should be proper legislation by Congress, economy in the public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of those who are entrusted with the management of the public revenue.

Trusting that you will pardon me for writing so long a letter in acknowledging the receipt of your very courteous invitation, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

HUGH MCCULLOCH.

Messrs. William Gray, Nathaniel Thayer, Thomas B Wales, Andrew T. Hall, and others, Boston, Mass.

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This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures
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UNION.

Action of the Union League—President Johnson Denounced — Patriotic Resolutions — Speeches by Charles Gibbons and Wayne McVeigh, Esqs.

The members of the Union League of Philadelphia assembled last evening at their headquarters, on Broad street. The meeting was private. We were informed that addresses were delivered by Messrs. Charles Gibbons and W. McVeigh, and that the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, The war recently waged against the Federal Government by certain States confederated and acting as an independent power under the name of the Confederate States of America, has resulted in establishing the supremacy of the Government, and in the total abolition of slavery in the United States. The relation of master and slave being thus abolished, every person born or naturalized in the United States is absolutely free by the laws thereof, and should have the protection of the supreme power of the land, in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property.

And whereas, That portion of the Constitution whereby three-fifths of the slaves of the Southern States were represented in Congress prior to the Rebellion] has ceased to be operative, and a readjustment of the basis of representation has become necessary in order to secure such equality among the several States, that the same number of voters in every State shall be entitled to the same number of representatives in Congress and the Electoral College; and until such readjustment can be made, and the number of voters in the several States, confederated as aforesaid, can be ascertained, the number of representatives to which they are severally entitled cannot be fixed.

And whereas, The Constitution declares that levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is treason; and by law, the penalty of treason is death; and while the loyal citizens of the country, who have sustained the Government throughout the war which treason organized and waged against it, are willing and desire to forgive the masses of the people of the South for the offenses which they have committed, under the leadership of traitors, assailing the flag and the life of our common country; and while we are ready to unite with them in re establishing the Union on the sure foundations of liberty and justice, we maintain that "treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished, and the offense made infamous."

And whereas, The assumption and payment, by the United States, of the Rebel debt incurred in the prosecution of the war against them, is insisted upon by the owners of Confederate bonds in Europe, which, with the large amount thereof held in the Southern States, renders it probable that efforts will be made in the future to obtain appropriations from Congress for that purpose, unless prohibited by the fundamental law of the land. In order, therefore, to prevent the agitation of such a question, and to shut out forever all claims upon the Government for debts or obligations incurred in aid of the Rebellion, or for the loss or emancipation of slaves, it is just and expedient that such claims should be declared null and void by the Constitution of the United States.

And whereas, The Congress of the United States has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States in relation to the several matters mentioned in this preamble, the ratification of which by three-fourths of the said Legislatures will secure—

First. The restoration and perpetuity of the Union.

Second. The rights of citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and equal protection to all in the possession and enjoyment of life, liberty, and property.

Third. Equality of representation among the States, in Congress, and the Electoral College, reserving and securing to each State the power to decide who shall be admitted to the right of suffrage within its jurisdiction.

Fourth. The exclusion of every person from public office who, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

Fifth. The payment of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, and the exclusion of all applications to Congress for the payment of debts incurred in aid of the Rebellion, and of all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves.

And whereas, A convention of loyal Unionists of the South has been called to meet in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September, for the purpose of bringing the loyal men of the Southern States in conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government in the North, with the view to re-establish the States recently in rebellion in their just and proper relations with the Federal Government, on a basis which will insure the tranquility and integrity of the Union, and guarantee to all men the blessings of a free government justly administered.

And whereas, The said Convention will represent the faithful and loyal citizens of the South, with whom the members of the Union League of Philadelphia have always been in sympathy—men who steadfastly and fearlessly resisted, to the utmost of their power, the efforts of disunionists to destroy the Government, and whose fidelity to the Union subjects them, even now, to the most cruel persecution from the traitors who were engaged in the war against it, and whose hands are stained with the blood of our own friends and kindred; be it, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this League will welcome to the city of Philadelphia the delegates to the Convention of Southern Loyalists, to be held on the first Monday in September next, and will co-operate with them and other loyal citizens of the United States to secure a perpetual Union of all the States on the basis proposed in the amendment to the Constitution agreed upon by Congress, and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, as follows, to wit:—

"Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as passed by Congress, June 13, 1866.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled* (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:—

"ARTICLE I.

"Section 1. All persons, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

"Section 3. No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payments of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, or claims shall be held illegal and void.

"Section 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

II. That a general meeting of the League be called at a time to be hereafter designated, for the purpose of giving a public welcome to the delegates to the said Convention, and that the citizens of Pennsylvania and the other States who approve of these proceedings be and they are hereby invited to participate in the same.

III. That the Secretary of the League be, and he is hereby instructed to issue to each of the delegates admitted to the said Convention a card of admission to the League House.

IV. That the thanks of this League be, and they are hereby cordially presented to the loyal representatives in Congress from this and other States, who, faithful to justice, to liberty, to the Constitution and the Union, have saved the country from the humiliation, danger, and disgrace of admitting into the public councils unpunished traitors, whose hands are stained with the blood of her loyal children.

V. That, in the extraordinary sympathy recently manifested by Andrew Johnson, under the guidance of William H. Seward, with the prominent traitors of the country, and their political adherents—

In his treachery to a loyal people, who trusted and raised him to power;

In his recent declaration that he will so use the power as to compel every man who holds office under the Government to support his policy or give up his bread;

In his denial of the right of the people of the loyal States to exercise legislative powers in Congress in the present condition of the country;

In his indecent and ribald attacks upon their representatives for endeavoring to establish justice, and protect a weak and helpless race from persecution, oppression, and slaughter;

In his fraternity with the Rebels of New Orleans, resulting in a horrible and causeless massacre of loyal, peaceful, and virtuous citizens, wicked in conception and fiendish in execution—

We recognize with profound disappointment and sorrow a degree of moral and political depravity which has no parallel in our history; and we are thus admonished that the utmost vigilance is now required on the part of those by whose votes and arms the nation was saved, in order to secure the fruits of their victory—justice with peace, and liberty with union.

VI. That we earnestly invite the co-operation of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania in the duty of securing the election of John W. Geary to the gubernatorial office, as the tried and faithful exponent of our principles, and the election of members of Congress from this State who will sustain the action of the present Congress in their efforts to secure the re-establishment of the Union on the basis proposed in the Amendment to the Constitution, now before the people, and also the election of a Legislature that will approve and ratify the said Amendment on the part of the people of this Commonwealth.

VII. That a committee of seventy-six members of the League be appointed by the President of the League to carry into effect the objects contemplated by these resolutions, and that he shall be *ex-officio* a member of the said committee.

VIII. That the committee to be so appointed be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the said Convention of Loyal Unionists of the South, together with the following letter on behalf of the League:—

To the Loyal Unionists of the South in Convention assembled:

Fellow-Citizens:—The Union League of Philadelphia was formed in the darkest hours of the war against Rebellion, for the purpose of strengthening and supporting the Government against those who sought its destruction. Seeking to aid in the triumph of the broad principles of republican nationality, it has ever been in sympathy with all who have labored and suffered for that sacred cause. Foremost among these are the Union men of the South, who, during four years of unparalleled persecution, kept the fires of patriotism burning brightly amid the gloom of treason and rebellion.

The League would therefore be false to all its principles if it did not gladly seize the opportunity of your assembling in the city where the Union was formed, to welcome you in the warmest manner. Here, where the traditions of our fathers teach us the love of country and of equal rights, you have fittingly met to prove to the whole land that there is a genuine Union sentiment in the South—not that spurious Unionism which rebels because it cannot wield supremacy, and then returns to win by empty lip service the power which it had failed to extort by force, but the tried Unionism which has never swerved from the right, though destruction seemed to be its portion, and which has proved its devotion to our country by faithfulness through trials almost too great for human endurance. To such Unionism our warmest respect is due, and with the men who have thus proved their patriotism we esteem it an honor to be united in the bonds of fellowship.

Your suffering during the war commanded our heartiest sympathy, and we promised ourselves that its triumphant close would bring to you your reward, not only in a release from persecution, but in enabling you to carry into effect your noble aspirations in moulding into one glorious nationality the hitherto jarring sections of our country. With you we grieve profoundly at the unexpected policy which apparently seeks to reward treason and to punish fidelity; nor can we see aught but evil for the future in the unholy alliance between those on the one hand who sought to subvert the Government, and on the other, who endeavored to cripple that Government in its efforts of self-preservation.

With you, we think that the destinies of the Republic should not be confided to men who have labored for its destruction. With you, we deprecate the measures which place loyalty, defenseless, in the power of such men as organized the New Orleans massacres. With you, we desire to see treason made odious, in order to secure for our posterity the blessings of peace. With you, we supported the war in the interests of peace; but the peace for which we struggled was not to be a hollow truce, in which both parties should be recruiting strength for another conflict; nor was it to be an artifice by which traitors should obtain through legislation the ends which they had failed to secure by force.

You have suffered, and we have striven for a peace which should confer upon our country unity in fact as well as in name; and we all recognize that this is only to be obtained by giving unalterable constitutional sanction to the verdict rendered on the field of battle. Such being our community of feeling and of purpose, we hold you in all honor for the sacrifices which you have made, and which you are ready to continue to the end.

We shall at all times feel our house honored by the presence of your steadfast and incorruptible patriotism, and we would especially request your attendance on the — day of September, that a free interchange of sentiments may serve to consolidate the bonds of mutual sympathy and good-will.

May a righteous God so direct your deliberations as to render your assembly an efficient instrument in restoring to our country the harmony and unity to which it has so long been a stranger.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Republican Mass Meeting at Reading—An Immense Procession—The Resolutions—Our Present Congress Sustained—Andrew Johnson Condemned—Governor Curtin Complimented—Colonel William B. Thomas Presides—Addresses by General Geary and Others.

READING, Pa., August 22.—The Geary Republican Soldiers' Mass Convention here to-day is the largest gathering of people ever assembled in Pennsylvania. A large number of delegations arrived late last night, and made the town ring with their cheers for General Geary, whom they followed everywhere. He was obliged to keep his head bobbing constantly to waving handkerchiefs, and to extend his hand to thousands of people. Governor Curtin was anxiously expected, but a despatch was received from him this morning announcing that it would be impossible for him to be present. Early this morning, the delegations commenced to arrive, and soon the streets became choked with the teeming thousands. No accurate calculations can be made as to the number of people here to-day, but the following facts may assist in forming something like an adequate idea as to the extent of the crowds:—

The Sentiment.

It would be utterly impossible in our circumscribed space to quote the various banner inscriptions, or note all the busy preparations for the day. Reading has been covered with bunting, and its political inscriptions are past enumeration. The cheers meident to the arrivals of delegations are deafening. Small cannon are belching forth in thundering peals the welcome of old Berks. At least thirty bands are in attendance, discoursing patriotic airs at every turn. "The "Boys in Blue" are legion, and the sentiment is "Geary, Congress, and the Constitutional Amendments."

Among the Inscriptions

were—"We vote for the man that fought for his country;" "Clymer stock, no sale;" "Lehigh and Lancaster enter arm-in-arm;" "The One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers." On one banner was a picture of President Johnson emerging from the little end of a horn, and the words, "It is all up with Andy—oh! my policy." "Equal rights to all" was inscribed on the Chester banner. On a wagon in the Berks county delegation was "Old Cumru wants neighbor Clymer to stay at home;" "Wm elsdorf ventures to invest in 75,000 majority for General Geary next October in Pennsylvania," etc.

The procession commenced to move at noon, under the marshalship of General Hartranft.

The meeting was held in the Square, and was called to order at 2 o'clock. Three stands had been erected in the square, which was perfectly jammed during the speaking, thousands not being able to get within hearing distance. Colonel William B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, presided.

Speeches of Forney, Thomas, and Others.

John W. Forney then spoke for over an hour on national issues. Linn Bartholomew, of Schuylkill county, also addressed this meeting. Colonel William B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, who presided at the middle stand, spoke at length against the Philadelphia Convention. He was particularly caustic in his review of Andrew Johnson's "policy."

He indorsed the Constitutional amendments. The Philadelphia Convention was sagely disposed to yield the abolition of slavery, as a question over which they can no longer hope to hold any control. He expatiated at length upon the injustice of the present national representation in the South. Equal political power must be allowed to all the people in all the States. What right have defeated Rebels from South Carolina and other States to come to Philadelphia and demand "rights" which they should never possess, which they forfeited in their war upon the Constitution? They wish to elect Andrew Johnson to the chair he now disgraces. He had no doubt that Pennsylvania would give Geary such a majority as must teach civilians of doubtful loyalty their duty.

At this stand a large number of Vice-Presidents were chosen, embracing distinguished gentlemen from all the counties of the State.

General Logan was not here to-day. Speaking is going on at various points again to-night, but most of the delegations have left for home.

The chairman announced that a despatch had just been received, announcing the death of General Nagle, of Schuylkill county, one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting.

The Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause:—

Resolved, 1. That we give praise and thanks to Almighty God, in that He has vouchsafed unto us a full and complete victory over those who sought, during four long years of bloody war, to destroy this, the last altar of the rights of man, upon which to base free institutions—that the black and loathsome stain of slavery, which classed us among the dark ages and the heathen nations of the earth, has at last been blotted out, and that in all our land no man can say to his fellow-man, "Thou art mine."

2. That we owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the Union soldiers and sailors for their valor and prowess in putting down the slaveholders' wicked and bloody Rebellion, and we pledge to them, their wives, widows, and orphans, protection, support, and patronage, whenever within our power to give them.

3. That in the joint resolutions which passed the Congress of the United States by a two-thirds vote, proposing amendments to the Constitution, we recognize the only safe palladium of the principle for which we sacrificed four hundred thousand lives of our best blood, and three thousand millions of our treasure; that in the same spirit which actuated our forefathers to proclaim the Declaration of Independence in 1776, we most heartily endorse the first section of the Amendment, declaring that all persons born within the United States shall be citizens thereof; as a means also of future protection, as well as present fairness and equality, we are in favor of the second section which provides for equalizing representation in Congress, and in the electoral college, and we declare our avowed hostility, *now and forever*, against the admission of the States late in rebellion upon a basis of representation which gives to the South sixty per cent. more power in Congress and in the electoral college than an equal number of white people in the North, while the third section, excluding all perjured Rebels from eligibility to office, meets our hearty and unqualified approval.

4. That the true intent and purpose of the policy laid down by Andrew Johnson (the man made President by J. Wilkes Booth) is to resurrect from oblivion and deserved disgrace the Democratic party, which for its treasonable course during the war was consigned to the tomb of everlasting infamy and shame; and we believe that the success of the said policy would turn back the wheels of progress a generation in our country's march in greatness and in glory.

5. That in Major-General John W. Geary, the standard-bearer of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, we have combined the true principles of the soldier and the statesman, the hero of many battles, and the defender of civil liberty whenever and wherever he has been called to govern.

6. That Andrew G. Curtin, the good, true, and loyal Governor of Pennsylvania, has well earned the noble title of "the soldier's friend," and in retiring from the Gubernatorial chair he takes with him the entire confidence and esteem of every patriot in the State.

A Nut for Raymond.

After the adoption of these resolutions, Captain Tower, of Schuylkill county, said there was one more wanting, and he proposed the following:—

Resolved, That Henry J. Raymond, who was made Chairman of the National Union Republican Committee of the National Union Convention of 1864, which renominated Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States, by his having followed the lead of the *infamous* Andrew Johnson, and with him turned traitor to the principles of his party, and the great interests of freedom and humanity, has become unworthy and *odious*, and this Convention therefore requests that Committee to assemble, and without permitting him to resign, forthwith to expel him from the chairmanship of the National Union Executive Committee.

This resolution met with tremendous applause, and was adopted unanimously.

Speech of General Fisher.

General Joseph Fisher, of the Old Reserves, was then introduced. The General is now a candidate for Senatorial honors in the Lancaster district. He spoke in high terms of the gallantry of General Geary. He said that in the State Senate Clymer had refused to arm the State against invasion from abroad; he had refused to give the soldier extra pay; he voted against thanking the soldier, and had voted against giving him a vote, and yet there were some good soldiers in Pennsylvania who proposed to vote for Clymer. (Voices—Not many!) He appealed to soldiers—for he had been with them where it was not pleasant to be—was it for this that you went to the field and suffered, and languished in Rebel prisons and pest houses?

Speech of General Geary.

General Geary having reached the stand, General Fisher said he would cut a hole in his speech for General Geary.

His remarks were brief but were met with storms of applause. He said this was the residence of his competitor, Hiester Clymer, and he would treat him kindly, because he was a gentleman of intellect and culture; but there were considerations which threw individuals in the shade. To the soldiers he said:—You are one grand committee of the whole to take charge of this question.

As you made treason and traitors in the field odious, so you can do in civil life. The friends of Irish freedom were here. This goodly city had furnished Company A of his regiment in Mexico. (Cheers.) These men are now coming up like men in favor of their country. They are not afraid to condemn meetings held here or elsewhere to hoodwink the people. Our friends of the Mexican war are with us. (That's so.) I see men all around me here that fought bravely on the battle-field; men who at Lookout Mountain drew the very thunderbolts from Heaven and hurled them on the heads of traitors.

He alluded to the slander in regard to the capture of a "Quaker gun," but even leaving out this doubtful cannon, we have left 373 guns taken by the White Star Division. (Cheers.) (At this point the flags of the 28th, General Geary's regiment, all battle-riddled, were brought to the stand, and greeted with cheers.) He reflected upon Montgomery Blair's threats of war made in this square a few days ago, and delivered a severe rebuke to Blair. He appealed to young men to take a stand for their country. Beware how you connect yourselves with a party false to its history, false to liberty and the country.

General Fisher then resumed, remarking that General Geary had knocked a very large hole in his speech. (Laughter.) And how do you like him? (Bully.) The Bread-and-butter Convention at Philadelphia had turned Vallandigham and Wood out of their meeting, and did not Vallandigham and Wood represent the principles of that party? Where is the difference between Vallandigham and Hiester Clymer? Because there was odium attached to those men they were turned out; but what was left after they went? The only way in which they could elect Hiester Clymer, was to bring Lee, and Moseby, and Dick Taylor, and all the Rebels of the South, and let them vote.

They are the men that will do the work. Heister Clymer would get down and lick the grease from Andy Johnson's shoes. He (General Fisher) had been offered a position by Andy Johnson, but he would see Andy in a very hot place before he would accept it. (Cheers.)

Is there a Clymer soldier here? Why do you vote for him? Because he belongs to the "Democratic party?" I tell you that the Democratic party is like the fellow's knife that had five new handles and seven new blades. (Laughter.)

General Albright, of Carbon, and Captain Tower also addressed the meeting, eliciting great applause.

At the west stand the Germans, in large numbers, were addressed in their native tongue.

At the east stand Colonel Koltes, of Philadelphia, addressed the people. Why were the Democrats willing now to give up their old name? Why, for the loaves and fishes. Governor Orr at Philadelphia said that the Rebels had laid down their arms. Did they do so, or were they not fairly and decidedly licked? Were they not compelled to "lay down their arms?"

A soldier had remarked to him that if the militia on Girard College Green had fired upon the Wigwam, they would have hurt more Rebels than our soldiers did at Fort Fisher. It was a pity that Johnson had not stuck to his tailor's bench and the goose; he was trying to reconstruct the Government so as to give it over into the hands of Rebels; he had deserted every principle to which he stood committed in 1864. Clymer had been keeping very bad company.

Meetings were also held in other sections of the city, and addressed by various gentlemen.

A large number of the members of Geary's old regiment (the 28th) met him at the Smucker House and paid their respects.

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AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY,
Of St. Louis, Missouri,

Did, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1866, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawful interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from St. Louis aforesaid suitable persons, to be selected by him, to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within ninety days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided, that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as aforesaid, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee, will, on the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M., sell at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—

First—One equal undivided one sixteenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Harmony, Venango county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Daniel Fleming north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land formerly of William Neill, north eighty and one degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post and stones; thence by the remainder of the same tract (warranted to James Hulings) south one degree west eighty one and a half perches to a chesteut; thence by the same south eighty nine degrees east eighty four perches to a red oak, thence by thence by the same south one degree, west fifty six and a half perches to a white oak, and thence by the same south eighty nine degrees east thirty eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent., be the same more or less; it being part of a larger tract of land which was surveyed on a warrant to James Hulings, dated the 16th day of February, 1807, and confirmed unto the said James Hulings by patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, dated the 14th day of August A. D. 1839, as in and by the same enrolled in Patent Book H, vol. 42, page 132, will more fully appear; and conveyed by the said James Hulings to John White by deed dated the 9th day of March A. D. 1845 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Venango county, the 15th day of June A. D. 1846, in Deed Book R, page 265 and conveyed by the said John White to Harvey S. Easton, by deed dated April 11, 1865.

The aforesaid one equal undivided one-sixteenth part of the above described seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. by said trust deed conveyed, was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all leases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said deed from John White to Harvey S. Easton, and all leases upon any part thereof, and all the rights of the lessees given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to Harvey S. Easton.

Second—And also all the undivided quarter—excepting the one acre on which an oil well is nearly completed, which is not inclosed in said deed, neither the acre of and nor the well thereon—of that tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Tionesta, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of Tionesta creek, at the corner of land of Henry Kiser, thence by and of said Kiser east seventy perches to a post and stones; thence by land of Kenneday south one hundred and ninety two perches to a maple; thence by land of Jona Wentworth west one hundred and thirty perches to a chesnut; thence by land of Towner and Brett north sixty two perches to the bank of Tionesta creek; thence up said creek north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and eighteen and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less; being the same premises formerly owned by Samuel Hunter, and conveyed by W. J. Hunter, and Samuel and wife, to Reuben D. Baldwin, and by said Reubin D. Baldwin to George B. Lincoln, by deed dated the eleventh day of February A. D. 1865.

It is understood by and between the parties to said deed, that the grantee in said deed is, on a division of said farm whereof made, to have one fourth of the entire farm, but not to have any part of the acre above reserved.

Third—And also, the undivided sixteenth part in common of that other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Cornplanter in said county of Venango, known as located in tract, number one hundred and twenty-one (121), of the Holland Land Company's land, being a part of Reynolds' farm, so called, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, in the north line of said tract, No. 121, a point 143 1-10 perches west of the northeast corner of said tract it being the northwest corner of said farm; thence southwardly along the west line of said farm sixteen rods to a post; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of the whole tract fifty rods to a post; thence northwardly and parallel with the west line of the farm sixteen rods to a post in the north line of said tract; and thence west along said line fifty rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land, be the same more or less, and known on Murdoch and Benning's map by E. R. Sherman's name being printed on said location.

Subject to all outstanding leases on said premises made by Sherman and Gould it being the intention of said deed to convey one-sixteenth in common of the land in interests and one sixteenth of the rents to be received from said premises already leased.

Dated June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
8 13 m4t Trustee.

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AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of, every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale of premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 126, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m6m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof,

SPIRITUALISM.

National Convention of Spiritualists at Providence—"Les Miserables" in Council—Spiritual Manifestations among Delegates on the Way to the Convention—The Skeptical Young Man on Hand—Early Appearance of the Mournful Man with Mouldy Hair—First Day's Proceedings, Etc.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 21.—"You see I'm goin' to the convention at Providence. But I aint got money to pay my board in Providence, so I'm goin' out to Pawtucket, where I've got an orthodox sister. I ken stop in her house nights, and go inter the convention day times." Such was the information communicated to me on the Providence boat last evening by a cadaverous, but intellectual and voluble lady, who, in common with most of the passengers, was on her way hither to attend the third annual Convention of Spiritualists from all parts of the country.

SPIRITS ON THE VASTY DEEP.

The attendant spirits, as usual, represented the grave, the gay, the lively, and serene; but in the inverse order of nature. The young were philosophical and metaphysical, and affected profundity; while the old were light and airy, affecting hilarity. Their individual sovereignty was represented most emphatically in the matter of dress—the fashions ranging from the time of Joseph's coats of many colors down to the latest edition of last year's fashion magazine. In the matter of hair, likewise, the order of nature was reversed, as the hirsute appendages of the men were long, while some of the ladies were cropped like a hair-trunk.

SPIRIT WIRE-PULLING.

As is invariably the rule in all cases where any quantity of flesh and blood is associated, the spirits do not entirely accord with reference to the convention. Some of the shining spirits seem to look upon it as a weanon of the carnal-minded, and savoring of the doings of the flesh-like. They think that conventions may do very well for politicians who mean only to do with the common affairs of life, but are not at all calculated to advance the cause of spiritualism. Consequently there will be many spiritual organizations unrepresented. The Convention, however, will not be very strict upon the matter of credentials, and, in order to provide for vacancies, there was no little wire-pulling and arranging of representatives on the boat. Here and there knots of the celestials were engaged in discussing knotty points of "atomic progress," "sovereignty," "the doctrine of force," and sundry other interesting but unsettled topics. At length the *cacathes loquendi* became too painful for endurance, and by permission of the captain of the boat, a meeting was duly organized.

NO SUCH THING AS DEATH.

Dr. Child, of Philadelphia, was the first speaker. He was well satisfied that there is no such thing as death. I merely mention this, in order that you may abolish the Health Board, and snap your fingers at the cholera. Dr. Childs declared that every individual present was a spirit. Tangible forms are not real men. Anybody could be convinced of spiritualist phenomena by simply observing what everybody could see. The doctor did not give us any raps, but said that to produce the manifestations would require "favorable conditions." These were interpreted by an unbeliever to be a dark room, and no chance to discover the cheat. The doctor concluded with the assertion that of all the men who had died during the past war not a single one was lost, not a single one was missing. This will be a great consolation to those who are of the impression that some of their friends were butchered at Fredericksburg, or buried at Andersonville.

MATERIAL SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. Wadsworth, a short, spare, red-whiskered, bright-eyed, nervous, deep-voiced gentleman, took the floor, and commenced by saying he would not atagonize his remarks to Brother Child. But the doctor had not told the whole truth. The fact was that spiritual communication did not constitute all of spiritualism. Spiritualism is not merely a fact, but a movement. It belongs to the condition of the spirit while it is in the body. It belongs to the body in which the spirit is, and to the associations of the body in which the spirit is. The first practical important question is how, and where, and why we are, while our feet stand upon the earth and our heads and aspirations reach heavenward? His doctrine was "relate yourself in life." When a man is in the relationship to things and the soul of things, there is no power in earth or heaven that can make him unhappy. This means, of course, a man must marry only when he can avoid having a mother-in-law.

A TRANCE MEDIUM.

Miss Nettie Colburn was now called upon, but the chairman announced that as she was a trance medium, some time would be required to get her under the "influence." Nettie thereupon went off in paroxysms of jerks, twitches, and sundry other spasmodic operations involving some muscular effort, and supposed to be superinduced by the influencing spirits. To the unbelievers present, the exhibition much resembled that of a nervous female frightened by "spooks."

THE MARVELLOUS SPIRIT.

Mr. L. K. Coonley was the next spirit. He said he had been ten years traveling. He was as suddenly converted as St. Paul, and had never had a doubt since, especially as he had made his living by it, and was on the point of buying a comfortable home. He had been the recipient of the most mysterious directions from the spirits. He had been told by them where to go, what conveyance to take, and when to stop.

THE TRANCE MEDIUM AGAIN.

Miss Colburn, the trance medium, had by this time become sufficiently charged with the influence, and was led out to face the audience. She is a young female, with ruddy complexion, and a rather broad face, with retreating chin. She is of slight figure. She was dressed in a black dress, with blue trimmings, and had a blue streamer flying out of her head-gear. She did not announce the names of the spirits she represented; but, in an exceedingly artificial manner, commenced, with her eyes closed, the delivery of an address from "we," the aforesaid spirits. The burden of her talk was a commonplace and somewhat ungrammatical exhortation to progress, "Go on, continue, presevere, and otherwise advance with the good work." At the conclusion of her talk she resumed her spasmodic exertions and subsided.

A REVEREND SPIRITUALIST.

Rev Mr. Fish was now called for, and came forward, complaining that, as he had reformed from the ministry, it was not fair to apply the old "nickname" to him. He considered this meeting providential, in fact, they were bound to Providence. (Joke.) He thought the spirits could just as well get into a meeting on the boat as into one on the shore. He proceeded to relate an incident alleged to have happened on one of the Sound boats.

A SPIRIT SAVES A SHIPWRECK.

The story runs that, on a dark and dreary night (*vide* yellow-covered novel) a certain clerk of a certain boat found a mysterious and intangible stranger in the clerk's office; clerk was frightened, and notified the captain of the presence of the intangible stranger. The captain was not frightened, and forthwith went to look after the valuables in the office. Of course there was no intangible stranger visible, but on the slate was written these words:—

"BEAR AWAY TO THE NORTH."

The captain did bear away to the north, and fell in with a disabled vessel, and saved many lives, among them that of a gentleman who was recognized by the clerk as the intangible stranger aforesaid, and, *mirabile dictu*, the handwriting of both the rescued gentleman and the intangible stranger corresponded, and the rescued gentleman had not even dreamed of writing on a slate. Mr. Fish's deduction seemed to be that there is such a thing as a communication from the spirit of a live man as well as from that of a dead one.

After this Fish story the gentleman concluded with some observations showing that there was as much benefit in a sermon that made you laugh as in one that made you cry.

SKEPTICS.

At this point a skeptical young gentleman, much resembling "John" in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," wanted to see some manifestations. Likewise a crusty but sensible old gentleman wanted to see some raps. Also a quiet but shrewd matron intimated in a low tone that she wished the spirits would cure her headache.

HELL.

Mr. Drake (no connection of the Bitters) said he couldn't swallow the retribution doctrines of the Church—eternal misery and all that. He was convinced of the truth of the manifestations because, when under "the influence," his daughter, a frail girl, could move a table in spite of the efforts of two of the strongest men.

THE SPIRITS CURE A SORE THROAT.

Mr. Leech, of Newark, a small but aged gentleman, who evinced symptoms throughout the evening, announced that at first he thought he could not speak on account of a sore throat, but the presence of spirit friends had relieved him. But he didn't make a speech.

THE CONVENTION MEETS.

The hall was opened in the course of the morning, and quite filled with the delegates of both sexes and their friends. There was the same individual sovereignty on the hat and dress question that I have already noticed. There was likewise a goodly sprinkling of grey hairs, waterfalls, rats, curls, pads, and other evidences that the tastes of the flesh were not forgotten. The preliminary hours were duly filled with conversation, the busy hum of which prevailed until near eleven o'clock A. M., at which hour the venerable President of the Convention, Mr. John Pierpont, appeared on the platform amid general applause. The choir then sang a spiritual song, the point of which was "glory."

THE DELEGATES WELCOMED AS INFIDELS.

Mr. Joslin, of the Providence delegation, keeper of a retail grocery in Providence, proceeded to welcome the members of the Convention. Mr. Joslin is by no means an ethereal-looking gentleman; on the contrary, he is fat and solid, and of the earth earthy. He welcomed the delegates as infidels to the old creeds and dogmas that have cursed the world. (Applause.) He hoped their proceedings would be characterized by union and harmony.

THE PRESIDENT OF INFIDELS.

President Pierpont in his opening address objected to the use of the word infidel it applied to the delegates in the sense of unfaithful ones. The President continued:—

There was another sense of the word signifying those who do not agree with the principles of the community in which they reside, which was not objectionable. So far as regarded faithfulness to truth, they were all faithful, though they might be infidels to parties and dogmas. It required some pluck, he thought, for one to live up to his own convictions in spite of opprobrium. Gerritt Smith was denounced as an infidel because he did not believe in the Sabbath, and yet Mr. Smith was less an infidel than others, because the majority of Christians, in spite of the fourth commandment, observed the first day of the week instead of the seventh as the Lord's day; Gerritt, on the contrary, observed both days. He neither worked nor allowed his laborers to work, although he paid them for that day. Why was it that he (the speaker) was a spiritualist? It was because he knew it to be true that the facts of spiritualism were incontrovertible; that, under certain conditions, communicanon could come from the dead to us through certain media or mediums, and from that fact he believed that the spirit survived the body in a state of intelligent activity. He believed that he knew through his senses, because his senses were as good as St. John's or any other saint's. (Laughter.) The great question for all is

WHENCE AND WHITHER?

From whence do we come and whither are we bound? ("Whar did you come from and whar is ye gwine to?"—Bryant.) It is spirit that moves all matter. The ultimate motive power of the world is spirit! spirit pervades the rock as well as space. In the words of the old Latin poet, it was spirit that warms and nerves and moves us all. It works, not six days, but seven; it has worked from eternity and under immutable laws. According to his idea, law never does anything; it is a rule of action, but it never acts. (It acted on Friery and Starkweather a little.) No part of matter ever comes from nothing or goes to nothing; all change comes from spirit; the spirit is the man. The body changes once in seven years, but the personal identity remains the same. (Three old gents comfortably asleep on the front bench.) The next question was whither are we going? The spirit must act; shall it retain its individuality in the future? He knew that his individuality was retained, from his own conversation with the spirits of the departed, of his wife, and of his father. He was going into the spirit world, there to meet kindred spirits

WHERE IS HEAVEN?

That was a question of place which he could not answer, but he could answer the question of condition—what kind of a place it was. If they asked him where he would like to stay forever, he would say here on earth, provided he could be freed from the variations of the thermometer and barometer and hydrometer. (A voice, "I wouldn't make that choice.") He believed that in the spirit world he could continue his communications with his friends on earth. In conclusion, he resigned the office and duties of Convention President, to which position he had been elected last year, and wished well to the Convention.

Mr. H. S. Brown, of Wisconsin, acted as President from this point.

The Secretary next read a letter from the honorable Vice President, Mr. Garrett, of Delaware, who said the day was his seventy-seventh birthday; he could not be with them "in the form," but he could be with them in spirit.—*N. Y. World.*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Batt Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
5 19 stuth6m PHARFE & THOMSON, No. 209 N. SECOND Street

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain. I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address as

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GOLDSBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(First Division)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M. on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

8000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank.
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose,
18 tons T Railroad Iron,
1072 lbs cast iron Railroad Chairs
9 Hand Cars,
6 Warehouse Trucks,
3 Wagons (two-horse),
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks,
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks),
3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks),
5 Portable Forges,
4 Smith's Bellows,
13 Anvils,
1 Tire Bender,
1 Tire Drill,
1 Hand Drill,
1 Fanning Mill,
75 Gum Buckets.
1 Work-hour Bell (large),
Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks,
Tables,
Chairs,
Wardrobes,
Stationery Cases,
Iron Bedsteads,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Cooking Utensils,
Bar and Scrap-Iron,
Spokes,
Felloes,
Wagon Wheels,
Halters
Cold Chisels,
Axes,
Hammers,
Farrier Knives,
Punches,
Stocks and Dies,
Reading Tools,
Travellers,
Vices,
Wrenches,
Adzes,
Augers,
Braces and Bits,
Wood Clamps,
Lemon Cutters,
Gouges,
Hatchets,
Drawing Knives,
Spirits Levels,
Tape Lines,
Planes,
Lime Pots,
Saw Sets,
Hand-saws,
Cross-cut Saws,
Iron Squares,
Try Squares,
Broad Axes,
Calipers,
Compasses,
Gimlets,
Pincers,
Screwdrivers,
Spokeshave,
Splitting Gauges,
Round and Straight Knives,
Cutting Pliers,
Rivet Sets,
Claw and Edge Tools,
Pricking Wheels,
Paint Brushes,
Paint Cans,
Paint Muller,
Paint Stone,
Paint Mill,
Paints,
Colors,
Venetian Red,
Grindstones and Frames,
Soldering Irons,
Lumber Rule,
Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.

Together with many other articles not above enumerated.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Goldsboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twenty-fifth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c.:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instrument.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Pivers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery
240 Porous Cups.
162 (13½ oz A. o. d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina strips.
2500 pounds Mercury.
1000 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Wire Iron.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
48 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators, block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Pull Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles
3 spools Copper Wire, No 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
303 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Byt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
No. 250 G street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One Tender Truck, two small truck Cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels axles.

Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard), nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.

(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,

Nine Frame Buildings.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Byt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, August —, 1866.

SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, Philadelphia, on Saturday, August 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-named articles of unserviceable Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Hat Cords, Eagles, Uniform Coats, Jackets, Flannel Sack Coats, Metallic Scales, Sashes, Trowsers, Bootees, Great Coats, Water-proof Ponchos, Cross Cannon, Bed-sacks, Shoulder-scale Fastenings, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Axes, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans, Hatchets and Handles, Trumpets, Drums, Wall Tents and Flies, Tent-poles and Pins, Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Picks and Handles.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
Byt. Major HENRY W. JANES, A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Executive and Inspecting Officer.
8 17 7t Philadelphia

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., August 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Maryland, the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, August 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, etc. etc., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer, of 420 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet 10 inches; draught, 6 feet; has one low pressure steam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet. In running order, and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
8 17 5t Auctioneers,

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF POSSESSIONS,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, VIZ:—

TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO,
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 8w Assistant Special Agent.

CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Thompkins, Quartermaster U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 27, commencing at 10 A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster property, consisting in part of about—

100 Army Wagons,
50 Ambulances,
3300 pounds Rope, assorted,
10,000 pounds Scrap and old Tire Iron,
5669 Breast, halter, and trace Chains,
4519 Ambulance, Wagon and McC. Riding Bridles,
700 McC and other Saddles,
50 sets Ambulance Harness,
4223 Horse and Mule collars,
500 Chopping Axes,
500 Shovels,
300 Spades,
500 feet of Hose,
831 Buckets,
214 Blankets,
247 Lanterns,
12 boxes win'w Glass,
85 Glazed Sash,
436 Martingales with Hames,
Wagon Covers,
Saddlers', Blacksmiths', and Carpenters' Tools,
Stove-pipe,
Office Chairs, Desks, Tables, Stoves, Book-cases, etc. etc.

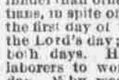
Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Purchasers must remove property within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Byt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 17 8t Depot of Washington.

SHIPPING.


STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing Semi-Weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, August 22
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, August 25
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, August 29
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, September 1
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, September 5

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the most steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$90	Steerage	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	70

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Express Line, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
8 16 WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vesse s to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN B. RAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such GOOD REPUTATION [illegible] such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whisky in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1865.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR [illegible] substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusel Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 4

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:26 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 5:0 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:20 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 5:05 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:22 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. L. CROWELL, Treasurer, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9:00 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8 9:40, 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 minutes A. M., 12:40, 6:40, and 9:25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONS

BOLD ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.

$4000 Worth of Diamond Rings Run Off With in Brooklyn—The Robbers Leave a Horse and Wagon, Etc.

There have been from time to time many bold and audacious robberies committed in this city and in Brooklyn, but among the most daring none will be found to exceed the one which was consummated last night in the latter city. It can scarcely be credited that within less than fifty yards of the police headquarters, and on one of the most public thoroughfares of that city, and at an early hour of the night, and when crowds of persons were continually passing, a store was entered, and in the presence of the proprietor and his assistants, a case of jewelry was taken away; and, notwithstanding the hue and cry at once raised, the perpetrator get off with the greater part of the booty. Yet so it occurred.

The police were at once informed, and in the shortest possible time the telegraph was flashing the intelligence to the various stations. The intelligence had just reached Acting Captain Wright at the Forty-fourth precinct, when an officer drove up in a wagon which he found deserted at the corner of Park and Vanderbilt avenues. A few minutes previously a boy, named Aaron Hart, was standing at that place when a wagon in which were two men, one of them without a hat, drove up and leaving the horse standing, jumped out. The man without a hat immediately snatched the boy's hat—a black Kossuth one, broken in front—off his head and saying, "I want this and will give you a new one for it," vanished round the corner. The boy was so surprised that he did not at first call out, when he did the officer came up, and after hearing the lad's story took the horse and wagon away. When the wagon was searched one of the rings stolen was found. The ring is a cluster diamond. The horse is a well-bred, fast trotting, sorrel nag, and the vehicle a three-quarter seat coalbox wagon, painted black, with a blue cloth cushion. Both were taken by the police to a livery stable where they will remain until an owner is found for them.

At half-past eight last evening, a man entered the jewelry store of Mr. Tice, on the corner of Fulton and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, and asked Mr. Thomas Tice to show him a few diamond rings. His request was complied with by laying on the counter twenty-four valuable ornaments. The man took his pocket handkerchief, and pretended to wipe his face with it, and then immediately dropped it over the case, took it up, rushed to the door, and immediately disappeared. He had a confederate awaiting with a horse and wagon at the curbstone in front of the building. One bound took him from the place into the vehicle, the whip was freely plied, and at a high rate of speed the party passed the police headquarters, and were lost in the darkness in Johnson street. The clerks in the store, hearing Mr. Tice cry out "Stop him! stop him!" rushed to the entrance, but when they arrived there was no trace of the robbers to be discovered.

Mr. Tice gives but a very indistinct description of the man who took his diamonds. He says he is a slight built, middle aged man, with a smooth face. The value of the property lost is about four thousand dollars.

A roundsman from headquarters found one of the rings outside of the door of the store, and one of Mr. Tice's clerks found another near the same place. Both were undoubtedly dropped by the robber in his hurried exit. The police and detectives were at once put on the track. At nine, P. M., two men were arrested by an officer of the Forty-second precinct; but on Mr. Tice saying neither of them was the person who visited him, they were discharged.—*New York Herald.*

Colorado Jewett on the State of the Nation.

To My Countrymen:—The condition of the country not being such as to justify a great political movement as yet, I suggest that the Independent National Convention for nominating President and Vice President on the basis of *the Union as it was except slavery*, be allowed to stand over to the first Wednesday in September, 1867, and that those friends who have voluntarily co-operated with me in the movement defer action for the present. I submitted to the late despotic, unpatriotic Convention at Philadelphia an address, setting forth my reasons for deeming it best to sustain the present ascendancy in Congress, in order to secure Liberty and lasting Peace. Wm. Cornell Jewett.

New York, August 22, 1866.

Farini.—Charles Louis Farini, the Italian statesman, the friend of Cavour and of Gladstone, died at Genoa on the 1st of August. He was born in 1822 at Russi, in the Roman States, and studied medicine at Bologna, subsequently making himself known as the author of several medical works. Mixed up in the events of 1843, he was compelled to quit Pontifical territory, and practised his profession in Paris and at Marseilles, Florence, and Turin. He returned on the accession of Pius IX, and became Clinical Professor at Osimo. He became Deputy for Valenza in 1848, and was appointed Director, General of Health and of the Prisons by Count Rossi. He was compelled to leave his country again in 1848—this time on account of his moderate opinions, which were adverse to the notion of a republic. He went to Tuscany, and returned to Rome on the French occupation of the city; but the then ruling Cardinals objected to him, and a third time he left the Roman States. On the outbreak of the Italian war of 1859, Farini, who had played an important part in the negotiations with Napoleon III, was appointed Dictator of Modena, and on his resignation, after a few months, and his re-election by Parma and Modena, he brought about the annexation of Modena to Sardinia. In 1860 he was appointed by Count Cavour Commissioner Extraordinary to Naples. Farini is as well known for a history of the Roman States and his letters to Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone as for his journalistic ability. Cavour had great faith in Farini, and when dying spoke of him as the ablest man he left behind. But Farini's health suddenly broke down, and when, latter Ratazzi's fall, he succeeded to power, he was Prime Minister only in name. For years back he was indeed a mere wreck. Italy of late allowed him a pension—a small one, indeed, but as much as his friends would accept for him. Farini held many great offices—he was once a Dictator, once a Prime Minister, more than once a Governor of a province, and he died poor.

Death of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Jones, G. C. B.—Lieutenant General Sir Harry David Jones, of the Royal Engineers, Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, died on the 21. General Sir Harry Jones served his country for nearly sixty years. He took part in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, and also served in the campaigns of 1810-11-12-13-14. He led the forlorn hope at the first assault of St. Sebastian, and was wounded. He has received the silver war medal with five clasps. In June, 1815, he was appointed commanding engineer, in charge of the fortifications on Montmartre, after the entrance of the British troops into Paris, in 1815. He was subsequently a Commissioner to the Prussian army of occupation in 1816. In 1854 he commanded the British forces at the siege operations against Bomarsund, in the Aland Isles (Baltic medal), and for his services in the Baltic was promoted Major General. He formed one of the council of war held in Paris in January, 1856, when he received the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor. He was appointed Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in 1856, and a Lieutenant General in 1860.

Financial Troubles in Rome.—The Pope recently visited the Convent of the Passionists at St. Giovanni e Paolo on Mount Coelius. On the way he was saluted with cries of "Holy Father, money, money!" The finances are in a sad state, and the bank will only cash notes at a discount of ten per cent. Prince Doria has just instituted a suit against the Roman bank for paying him in notes twenty thousand crowns which they received from him in gold.

Profiling New Worlds.—The twenty-sixth report of the Emigration Commissioners, just issued, states that in the fifty-one years that have elapsed since 1814 there have left the United Kingdom 5,901,510 emigrants, of whom 3,697,789, or nearly 61 per cent., have gone to the United States of America, 2,177,850 to British colonies, and 126,871 to other places. Of the composition of this emigration in the earlier years the commissioners do not venture to offer an opinion; but of the 4,827,530 who have left the United Kingdom during the last twenty-five years, they believe that upwards of 60 per cent. were Irish, and that of these the great bulk have gone to the United States. The Irish emigration may be calculated at an average of upwards of 116,000 a year during the whole of that period, which is considerably more than the natural increase of the people could supply. The reduction of the population of Ireland in the last twenty-five years is thus to a great extent accounted for, irrespective of the mortality in the famine of 1847. The emigration during the year 1865 was 209,801, of whom there were—English, 61,345; Scotch, 12,870; Irish, 160,676; foreigners, 28,619; not distinguished, 6291; total, 208,801. The Irish emigrants formed 47·98 per cent. of the whole, and 55·74 per cent. of the emigrants who went to the United States. There were among the Irish who went to the United States 31,943 single men, being in the proportion of 38·9 to the whole Irish emigration. Of the emigrants to the United States and British North America 120,323, or 73 1-2 per cent., proceeded in steam vessels, and 43,546 in sailing vessels. The proportion of those who went in steam vessels was much larger than in any previous year, and as the average price of passage in those vessels was from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than in sailing vessels, the extent to which they were resorted to is a proof that there was no pecuniary distress among the emigrants. The resort to steam vessels is now so general that from the Clyde there were no sailing vessels carrying emigrants last year, nor from Liverpool were there any such vessels to British North America. The mortality, as far as the commissioners have returns, amounted in steam vessels to ·01 per cent., in sailing ships to ·19 per cent. In the emigration to Australia and New Zealand there is a decrease as compared with 1864 of 3559, and as compared with 1863 of 15,771. The principal decrease is in the emigration to Victoria.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Honors to a Geologist.—A bronze statue of Andre Dumont, the celebrated Belgian geologist, was erected at Liege last month. The King and Queen attended the opening ceremonies Dumont was the author of a "Memoir of the Geology of the Province of Liege," for which he received the medal of the Belgium Academy and the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society of London in 1840.

England's Expenses.—It is remarked in England that although Earl Derby's Government has been in power only a month, it has already increased the expenditure by close upon half a million pounds. Of this a goodly proportion is for breech-loaders and a turret ship.

Grass Paper.—The proprietor of *Lloyd's Newspaper*, in London, has just imported two hundred and seventy tons of Esparto grass from Algeria, for the manufacture of paper for that journal. The cost of this kind of paper is one-half that of the linen fabric.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road, above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM

Ever known. Mr Joseph Sisters, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE ONE-HALF INTEREST of an old-established HOTEL, in one of the most central localities in Philadelphia. The house is conducted in every respect as a first-class house, and commands a large and profitable trade. The object in disposing of an interest is with a view to an extension of facilities for the accommodation of increasing trade. Address "Hotel," Box 2965. Philadelphia Post Office. 8 22 3t*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE HOUSE NO. 1107 CHESNUT Street. (To be altered into a store.) Apply No. 19 S. FIFTH Street.

8 9 thstf6 S. S. CAVIN, Agent.

LOST.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, IN COMING FROM Barnsboro' Station, West Jersey Railroad, to Third and Walnut streets a pair of Linen Cuffs, with Gold studs attached, with small black set in the centre. The above reward will be paid by returning to Stamp Agency, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. 8 20 3t

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT

SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand, J. S. McMURRIE, No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third.

who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,

THEIR WIDOWS AND HEIRS.

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

No. 808 WALNUT St., Philadelphia,

Attend promptly to all claims for Invalid Pensions and increase of Pensions; Widows' Pensions, and increase of Pensions for their children; Guardians of Minors, and the Heirs of Claimants, Bounties to Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs.

Call or write immediately as above, and all business entrusted to their care will be attended to personally at Washington. [8 14 10t

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty, can now receive another $ 00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street,
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1 40, $1·50, and $1·60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
5 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

OIL OF PETROLEUM,

FOR FRANCE.

THE MAGASINS GENERAUX DE ST. DENIS, which are situated No. 42 AVENUE DE PARIS, at Saint Denis, close to Paris, keep OIL OF PETROLEUM in iron vats, with a guarantee that the loss does not amount to more than three or five per cent. annually. Advance of funds 75 per cent.

Moderate charge for storage. Apply for full particulars to the Director,

8 2 thstrp L. LEFORME.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m* No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at J. REENAN & BROTHER'S,
8 14 1m* No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

8 2 20trp] PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·0
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3·00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 2058 Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be careful in conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

A Concentrated Fertilizer.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,

8 20 22trp Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 S No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 S

DRY GOODS.

MERINOS—POPLINS

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS, $1·25.
ONE CASE SUPERB QUALITY MERINOS, $1·50.
FINE CORDED POPLINS, $1 25.
RICH PLAID POPLINS, $1·50.

SHAWLS.

BARGAINS IN STELLA SHAWLS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKET SHAWLS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

8 15 3m] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET

WOOLLEN GOODS.

CASSIMERES FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

During the remainder of this month we shall offer our stock of

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR,

(Bought during the early summer), at prices that will effect rapid sales.

All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 87½ cents and $1.
Heavy Mixed Cassimeres for Men, $1·25.
Fine silk mixtures for suits.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Water-proof Cloakings, best grade, $1·60.

Some of the above goods are nearly one-half last season's prices.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

8 15 3m] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT SHIRTINGS.

Two Additional Cases

EXTRA GOOD SHIRTINGS, AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

Twelve cases

BEST MAKE SHIRTINGS.

Williamsville, New York Mills, Masonville, Wamsutta, Androscoggin, New Jersey.

WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.

Four cases best makes.

NINE BALES UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

Extra yard-wide, 21 cents.
Extra heavy and wide, 23 cents.

CALICOES AT EIGHTEEN CENTS.

5000 yards, fast colors, at 18 cents.

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE AT WHOLESALE RATES.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

8 15 3m] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED

1 case 5-4 All-wool Delaines, choice colors, 87½c.
1 case 5-4 All-wool Delaines choice colors, $1.
5-4 French Cashmere Shepherd Plaids, $1, worth $1 25.
1 case Shepherd Plaid Valencias, 25c., worth 40c.
6-4 Black Queen's Cloth, 87c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Double width All-wool Plaids, 62c., worth 87c.
New Styles Dark French Chintzes, 62½c
1 case 4-4 Double Purple English Chintzes, 25c.
Best American Chintzes, dark styles, 20c.
Good Fast Colors Chintzes, dark styles, 18c.
Good Fast Colors Chintzes, 16c
10-4 Sheeting Muslins, 87½c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25.
5-4 Pillow Case Muslins, 31, 35, 37, and 40c
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, and 31c.
4-4 Forestdale and Utica Muslins, 33c
Williamsville, 36c., New York Mills, 45c.
Unbleached Muslins, 14, 18, 24, 25, and 28c.
7-8 Unbleached Muslins, 35c
6-4 Unbleached Muslins, 37½c.
Heavy Unbleached Cotton Flannels, 28 to 45c.
Heavy Bleached Cotton Flannels, 31 to 50c.
1 case All-wool Flannels, 37c., worth 50c.
Yard-wide Ballardvale Flannels, 65c.
Ballardvale Domet Flannels, 50, 62, and 75c
Good quality Manchester Ginghams, 25c.
Finer Double-width Manchester Ginghams, 35c.
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES,
New Styles, for Men's and Boys' wear,
87½ to $4. [8 23 3t

J. W. HOFFMAN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HOSIERY GOODS,

Offers for sale a large assortment of

SUPERIOR QUALITY

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

In Cotton, Wool, and Merino, of all textures, for Gents' and Youths' wear.

MERINO UNDERVESTS

For Ladies' and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY FOR LADIES,
HOSIERY FOR GENTS
HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN, in all sizes and qualities. 8 21 tuths3t*

WHITE DRILLING AND

BASKET DUCKS.

BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.

FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.

BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.

LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of

WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,

In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.

Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18½ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31½ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD.

8 18§1 N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT S

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

Invite the attention of Cash buyers

AT WHOLESALE,

To their Stock of

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade is unrivalled.

Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates [8 17 1m

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

MOSQUITO NETS

AND

NETTING.

Persons returning to the city are respectfully informed that we have now on hand and ready for immediate use,

PATENT UMBRELLA MOSQUITO NETS,

FOR SINGLE OR DOUBLE BEDS, CRIBS, CRADLES, ETC.,

OF ALL THE REQUIRED SIZES AND COLORS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

8 21 tuths12trp]

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,

Wholesale and Retail.

PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHWALS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS.

[4 12 stuth rp

EYRE & LANDELL.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

REMOVAL.

I. S. CUSTER & SON

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,

Where they have now on hand a large assortment of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [8 15 wsmlm

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant; therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS GO TO CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND STREET.